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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

State Flag.—On Saturday last, Mr. Whitford of Craven, presented his report, and a beautiful design, as described by our reporter, for a State Flag. The ordinance passed unanimously.

The design is, a red field to the left, entirely across the end, in the centre of the field a white star, over the star in semi-circle, the words, "May 20th, 1775," and under the star, in same form, the words "May 20th, 1861." The folds of the flag to be two bars, the upper blue, the lower white, and the length of the flag to be one-third greater than the width.—*Raleigh Standard.*

State Troops.—A letter from a friend at Garysburg informs us that the 2d Regiment is now complete, being the only regiment of State troops entirely full. The field officers are C. C. Tew, Colonel, and W. P. Bynum, Lieut. Colonel. The Major has not yet been appointed. The captains who were appointed in this regiment, and who failed to make up their companies, have been transferred to other regiments.

Encampments for other regiments are being formed—Col. McRae's, at Halifax; Col. Stokes at Warrenton; Col. Meares at Garysburg, and Col. Andrews near Garysburg. None of these are more than half completed.

There are now at Garysburg about 1,500 volunteers.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles.—This splendid company of dragoons, commanded by Capt. P. M. Edmondston, was mustered into the service of the State by Maj. W. J. Clarke, at Clarksville, Halifax county, on Friday, the 14th inst., and left for Wilmington on the following Monday.

The company numbers about 70 fine young men, superbly mounted. They are armed with sabres, pistols and double-barrel shot guns.

This is precisely the class of troops much needed to defend our Coast, if invaded. There is at this time also much active service for such troops in northwestern Virginia and the Peninsulas on the Chesapeake Bay, and in Princess Ann and Currituck counties. When the crop is laid by, we suppose a company of this sort, armed with rifles or double-barrel guns, sabre or bowie knife, and pistols, could be formed in every county in the State. We learn that Maj. Clarke says that he has never seen Capt. Edmondston's company excelled in the appearance of men and horses.

Raleigh Standard.

Our Schools.—One of the most direful results of the war, would be the abandonment of our Schools. We should deprecate such a result most deeply.

We have seen intimations of a disposition to suspend the Common Schools on account of the war. We protest against it in the name of the good people, and especially of the children of the State. Let *none* of the schools be abandoned if possible. The male Schools and Colleges may suffer some, perhaps more than is proper. Let the boys complete their education. There are enough men in the State to give Lincoln *jesse*, without taking the boys from school. *There is no solid reason whatever why the female Schools should suffer at all.* Do keep the girls at school by all means.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

Arkansas.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

Florida.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

Georgia.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

Louisiana.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

Mississippi.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

North Carolina.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

South Carolina.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

Texas.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

Virginia.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W. Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M. T. Hunter.

Election of Congressmen, President and Vice President.—The Confederate Congress passed a law at its late session which provide for the election of a President. Vice President and members of Congress, under the permanent Constitution, on the first Wednesday of November next.

The Electors of President and Vice President and Vice President are to meet in their respective States and cast their votes on the first Wednesday in December.

Congress is to assemble on the 18th day of February, 1862.

The President of the Senate will open and count the votes for President and Vice President on the 19th of February.

The President will be inaugurated on the 22d of February.

Patriotic Action.—The President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has taken $40,000 of Confederate bonds, and $17,000 of Treasury notes at par.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1861.

NO BATTLE YET.—We could not have believed, a week ago, that two or three large battles would not occur by this time. Every movement seemed to indicate them. But nothing of much importance has happened, if we may except the reported fight in Missouri, and as to that the accounts are so conflicting that we shall not be surprised to hear that it was only a skirmish. On the preceding page we give an account which we supposed might be relied on, as it came after both sides had been heard, both claiming to have used up the other. But to-day's mail brings more conflicting statements, leaving the matter still in doubt. The Missouri Journal, extra, of the 20th, says, on the authority of an eye-witness, that only 300 State troops were engaged with Gen. Lyon, and that they lost 3 killed and 15 or 20 prisoners, whilst the federal loss was some 10 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

The latest accounts we have are, that the federals had dispatched a steamer to St. Louis for heavy guns, and more troops, and that the messenger stated that Lyon's forces had been cut to pieces for want of heavy guns; and that Lyon himself was a prisoner.

We can't tell how much of all this is true.

MORE TROOPS.—About 60 left here on Monday afternoon, some of them accessions to the Independent company, (Co. H. of 1st N. C. regiment of Volunteers,) some for the Lafayette Company, (Co. F.) and some State troops.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—We have the pleasure to announce that Assistant Surgeon John W. Sandford of this town has resigned his office in the U. S. Navy and returned to the South. Dr. Sandford was sent off during the administration of Mr. Buchanan in a store ship, without knowing his destination, which, however, proved to be the Gulf. On the 8th of May, having seen a paper which informed him of the call of our Legislature, and anticipating its purpose, he resigned his commission. It was only on the 14th inst. that he could get back. On that day he arrived at New York and on the next received notice of the acceptance of his resignation. Getting away from that city on the 17th, he made his way through the West to Virginia. We learn by a letter received here that he desires to enter the Confederate service professionally, but if that be not possible, that with the true feeling of a Southern man and a patriot, he proposes to join the Independent Company (Co. H.) at Yorktown, and resume his old place as a private in its ranks.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—President Davis has appointed the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana, a General in the Army of the Confederate States. Bishop Polk is a native of Raleigh, the son of a noble and noble looking Revolutionary hero who carried the scars of that contest to the grave, and grandson of that "old Tom Polk" who participated in the getting up of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and of course was one of its signers. The Bishop's early predilections were for a military life. He was educated for that purpose at the West Point Military Academy, along with Generals Lee, Johnston, and other eminent military men. While there, many of the Cadets became pious, among them young Polk, who soon resigned his 2d Lieutenantcy and took Orders in the Church. He will proceed at once to his command, that of the Brigade of Red River volunteers.

President Davis has promoted Col. Magruder to a Brigadier Generalcy; so that both the Colonels—Magruder and Hill—who won laurels at Bethel, have won promotion also.

Lieut. D'Lagnel has been appointed Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army, and has proceeded to his command at Staunton, Va.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We have not a word this morning of the proceedings of the Convention—nothing indeed later than Saturday, as condensed in another column from the Standard.

It is whispered in Raleigh that there is trouble as to the transfer of troops &c. to the Confederate States Government, because, if such transfer be made, "Othello's occupation's gone," from an army of peace or parlor officers, who will not be wanted by the Confederate government, and of course will not be wanted by North Carolina, and, again of course, will lose dignified positions and salaries. And then how are they to live? The ranks may be so full by that time that they may not be able to serve their country upon smaller pay as private volunteers. Altogether it would be a calamity, though there would be this slight compensation for it, that the Confederate States would have to pay the expenses of our thirty or forty thousand troops, and thus save North Carolina a debt of perhaps two or three millions a year. We don't pretend that this would be a full equivalent for the loss of office by some of our officials, but it would be something.

Gov. Ellis has gone to the mountains (in Virginia it is said,) on a trip for the benefit of his health.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR TWELVE MONTHS.—The Hon. Warren Winslow, "Military Secretary" has given notice (through two or three papers) that "Until further notice, no other Companies of Volunteers for twelve months, will be received into the service of the State. Companies for the State Troops, to serve during the war, will be received in sufficient numbers to fill up the regiments authorized by law."

Upon this the Raleigh Standard says it has learned that some persons have concluded that there would be a *draft*, and adds,—

"Such is the readiness with which our people responded to the call of the State and the South, few will be disposed to think that such a resort will be necessary. So far as we are informed, such an intention or idea is wholly *unfounded*. The Confederate government it is understood prefers regular troops to volunteers, for various reasons, as a chief reliance for carrying on the war. This being the case, we presume our authorities supposed they had enough of twelve months' volunteers for present purposes, although the original number called out has not been accepted.

"It is to be regretted that this fact was not earlier known or foreseen. There are at this time a number of companies in the process of formation, and a few already formed we understand, have not been accepted. A fine company of Cavalry from Cumberland and Harnett, commanded by Col. Murchison, now about ready for the field, equipped at their own expense, except arms, have been refused as twelve months' volunteers. Thus a number of our best citizens who are so situated that they cannot enlist for the war, unless it is imperiously demanded, are prevented from bearing their share in the glorious contest. Many of them have been subjected to considerable expense, and will in consequence of this arrangement have to bear it themselves.

"With the lights before us, we would suggest to all those companies not to *disband*. Some may find it convenient to enter the regular army. Those who do not, should drill as much as possible, and keep as fully ready as other engagements will allow. Should Lincoln succeed in his purposes with his Congress, we doubt not volunteers may be needed to repel invasion at other points."

NOT TRUE.—A writer in the N. C. Argus, dating from Rockingham, N. C., charges that in publishing a condensed statement of the proceedings of a meeting at that place in April last, the Observer "kept back the *object* for which the fund was raised." This is not true. We did condense the proceedings, as we condense many other things that we publish as news. But the *object* of the subscription was stated by us as plainly, if not as wordily, as it was in the accounts from which we copied. The writer adds,

"Hence its reader were deceived, and a manifest injustice done the citizens of this town, and vicinity. They are held up to their Southern brethren as contributing *fifty-nine dollars to the war!*"

We made no such statement. We did *not* hold up the citizens of Rockingham and vicinity "as contributing fifty-nine dollars to the war." We have published two statements of contributions by the citizens of Rockingham and vicinity. The first was of 34 hands to work on Fort Caswell and $69 50 in "money contributed by gentlemen present who had no hands to send." The second was, that at a meeting of four or five hundred persons at Rockingham, including ladies, the very liberal sum of "over $4000 was subscribed on the spot for equipping volunteers."

The Rockingham writer does not say directly, (he is too cunning for that,) but leads his readers to understand, that we published only the names of those who subscribed money, and the amount of each subscription. But such is not the fact. We published also the names of those who contributed hands, and the number contributed by each. And we would likewise have published the names of those who subscribed the $4000 if we had ever seen or heard who they were. This veracious Rockingham writer must have been from home when he wrote, or he would not have made so many mistakes.

If the citizens of Rockingham have had any injustice done to them, it has not been by this paper—a fact of which we doubt not the writer in the Argus was perfectly well aware, else he would have applied to us directly, instead of misstating the facts through another paper. We never knowingly permit injustice to be done to either individuals or communities through the Observer.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—A month or two ago almost every number of the Governor's organ at Raleigh contained one or two "General Orders," with a line at bottom, "Papers of the State please copy." From the manner of their publication it was doubtful whether the authorities expected to pay for their insertion, and two Democratic papers made the inquiry, whether it was intended to pay for them as advertisements, or was it expected that the papers would advertise for the State gratuitously—(a very pertinent inquiry, by the way, when many of the papers were going down for want of their usual patronage, and all of them were in straitened circumstances.) Well, after some little delay—sufficient to consult about the policy of an answer yea or nay to these Democratic papers—the organ replied that the authorities expected to pay for those notices as advertisements. That was all right and satisfactory. But from that day to this, we believe, not one of those State notices or General Orders has had appended to it the words, "State papers please copy." But instead of that, there has appeared an order for three or four favorite papers to copy. In one instance the Greensborough Patriot was included in the order—by mistake we suppose, for the Patriot is no favorite with "the powers that be."

We are afraid that there are some "small potatoes" in office at Raleigh. In connection with which sage remark we may observe, (since the matter was deemed of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the Convention,) that Col. Hill's admirable "Detailed Report of the Battle of Bethel" was furnished to *one* paper in Raleigh even before it was communicated to the Convention, and a day before it was handed to the Convention printer, who had been ordered to 25 print copies for each member.

This making a party use of the glories of Bethel removes any doubt that we *might have had* (but had not) about the size of those aforesaid potatoes.

Whenever we find anything of public interest in these General Orders, our readers will hear of it.

We infer from a "General Order" that there has been a change in the Adjutant General's Office. Instead of J. F. Hoke, Adj't Gen., J. G. Martin now signs himself as such. He is stated to be a native of this State, and late in the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army. And it is stated that he "defiantly hurled his commission at old Abe."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Edward Graham Haywood has been appointed Lieut. Colonel in the 7th Regiment of State troops, Wm. H. Cox Major in the 5th Regiment, and W. S. G. Andrews of Goldsborough a Captain of Artillery.

We learn that Gen. Walter Draughon, of this town, has been tendered the appointment of Major in the 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops. We have not heard whether he has accepted or not.

We presume that many other appointments have been made, but there has been no recent official publication of them.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, and the Bank of Fayetteville 5 per cent.

THE FIRST COTTON BLOOMS.—Isham Dumas, Esq., of Richmond county, has sent us the first cotton blooms that we have seen or heard of in this State this season. They were gathered on the 21st inst.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—A letter from a subscriber in Salem says,—

"With you I stood by the Union as long as it could be done with honor. I am now for a united South against Lincoln and his policy. This county (Forsyth) has equipped three companies for the field, the last of which left to-day for the rendezvous at Danville, Va. Another company is forming."

PATRIOTIC.—Gen. John McQueen, late member of Congress from South Carolina (a native of Robeson county, N. C.) and his son, are serving as privates at Manassas Junction.

At New York on the 21st inst., North Carolina bonds fell to 44½, Virginia sold at 40, Missouri at 38, Tennessee at 86½; U. S. stocks 84. 800 bales Cotton sold at 14⅛ to 14¼. Flour at 4 30 to 5 30. Corn 40 to 57. Muscovado Sugar 4½ to 5. Coffee 11 to 14. Spirits Turpentine 77 to 77½.

OIL.—The scarcity of the finer oils for machinery is attracting attention: A writer in the Richmond Dispatch says that A. J. Hardin, of Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., has invented a machine for removing the hull of the cotton seed, which contains a gummy substance; but rid of this the seed makes one of the finest oils in the world—pure, translucent, fine for table purposes, machinery, burning, &c.

QUILLS.—Our readers in the country who have geese will do well to save their quills, as it will not be long before the stock of steel pens will give out, and the old firm of "goose, gander & Co." will have to supply the South with writing implements.

See Fourth Page.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—From the Standard we condense Friday's and Saturday's proceedings.

On Friday, Col. Hill's detailed report was received from the Governor, and 25 copies ordered to be printed for each member.

Several ordinances which had passed and been enrolled were signed by the President. Among them, the ordinance to repeal the resolution of the General Assembly to meet on the 25th June—and the resolution to print 4000 copies of Army Regulations.

Mr Holmes from the special committee on the Wilmington memorial, reported an ordinance on the subject. Lies over.

Mr Biggs introduced a resolution to exempt soldiers in service from paying or listing free poll tax the present year; which after some debate passed its several readings under a suspension of the rule.

Mr Mosely offered the resignation of Mr McDowell, delegate from Bladen, of his seat in the Convention, which was received, and a resolution for an election to fill the vacancy, ordered for the first Thursday in August next.

The order of the day, being the committee's report on amendments to the constitution concerning taxation, was taken up.

The report of the finance committee, known as the *ad valorem* ordinance, was then read the third time and put upon its passage.

Mr Sanders moved to strike out the 1st and 2d sections of the ordinance and insert in lieu thereof the amendment offered by himself some days since.

On motion of Mr Howard, the Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the *ad valorem* ordinance, Mr Satterthwaite in the Chair.

Mr Badger asked a division of the motion, and the question was put on striking out.

Mr Sanders took the floor and spoke at some length in advocacy of his amendment.

Several other amendments were read and notice given that they would be offered at the proper time.

The discussion was continued for some time, Messrs Speed, Biggs, Washington and Badger, participating, when the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

Mr Smith of Macon presented the resignation of Mr Davidson, delegate from Cherokee, and an election was ordered for the first Thursday in August to fill the vacancy.

At the afternoon session, Mr Biggs introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money of the Banks to meet current expenses. Referred.

The Convention went into committee of the whole on the *ad valorem* ordinance, Mr Satterthwaite in the Chair.

Mr Barnes was in favor of retaining the tax on the white poll, but opposed the restriction under which it is to be laid. He objected to the 2d section, because it does not do what is proposed—make tax on slaves and land equal and according to value, on account of the manner in which the value of slaves is to be ascertained.

Mr Smith of Halifax, replied, and argued to show that the ordinance does do what is proposed in the best way it can be done.

Mr Rayner followed on the same side.

Mr Mitchell contended that the ordinance as at present shaped, requires the Legislature to ascertain the actual value of slaves but gives them the power to do this by some general rules.

Mr Speed thought if it be the intention to so amend the constitution as to provide that slaves and land shall be taxed equally according to value, it would be better to say so in so many words and leave the Legislature to fix the mode of assessment. He was opposed to all the surplusage of phraseology; he thought it looked like bolstering and would leave the matter unsettled and a sub ect of contention hereafter.

Mr Badger said he was as much in favor of the measure of *ad valorem* taxation as any member of that body; and was satisfied that this ordinance, with a slight verbal amendment, would accomplish the object designed. He offered such amendments, and they were adopted.

On Saturday, the resignation of Mr Henkel, delegate from Catawba, was read, and an election ordered for the first Thursday in August.

Mr Hicks from special committee, reported an ordinance to amend the State Constitution concerning the qualifications of members of the General Assembly. Lies over.

Mr Strong introduced a resolution authorizing the President, or any one of the five delegates named in the ordinance providing for the re-assembling of the Convention, to receive resignations and order elections to fill vacancies during the recess. Adopted.

Mr Hicks, a resolution requiring the committee on the Wilmington memorial to report on a memorial concerning certain lands in the County of Haywood, belonging to Northerners. Adopted.

Mr. Woodfin introduced an ordinance restricting the jurisdiction of the Courts to criminal causes, during the existence of the present war, and to provide for special terms to hear trials for treason, &c. Lies over.

Mr Rayner, an ordinance declaring the political *status* of citizens of this State holding office under the United States. Lies over.

Resolution instructing finance committee to inquire concerning registration of State bonds. Adopted.

The ordinance for amending the 13th section of the Constitution, so as to provide for election of Judges by the people, read the second time, and

On motion of Mr Biggs, laid on the table.

Mr Howard moved to go into committee of the whole on the Stay Law, and the motion prevailed. Mr Biggs in the Chair.

The ordinance offered by Mr Batchelor was then read. Mr Speed offered a substitute.

After debate between Messrs Howard, Strong, Long, Battle of Wake and Woodfin, the committee rose, on notice of Mr Rayner, and was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr Rayner then moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Not agreed to, 35 to 46.

A recess was then taken. At the afternoon session, Mr. Manning from the special committee on the Coalfield Railroad ordinance, reported back the subject, recommending its submission to the Legislature and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, from the committee to whom was re-committed the ordinanance providing for soldiers to vote in camp, reported back the ordinance, amended, and recommended its passage. Ordered to be printed.

The unfinished business of the morning—the stay law—was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Satterthwaite, Myers, Manning, Venable, Gorrell, Osborne, Badger and Woodfin.

Pending the discussion, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Howard, by consent, introduced a resolution authorising the Governor to receive and equip volunteers to enlarge the companies in the first regiment of volunteers, for the same time for which the companies had already enlisted; and the same passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Afterwards, Mr. Strong from the committee on enrollments, reported the above resolution as correctly enrolled, and the same was signed by the President.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Orange, at its 182d session at Oxford, last week, recognized the necessity of a Southern Organization, and recommended a Convention at Augusta, Geo., on the 4th of December next, for the purpose of accomplishing that object.

A COUNTERFEIT.—A man named Thomas G. W. Macklin alias Allen, is in jail at Calhoun, Georgia, for passing counterfeit bank notes. Among his stock in trade were "$50 notes on the Bank of Commerce of North Carolina." A man named Gray is in jail as an accomplice.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—Total receipts to latest dates, 3,486,037 bales, against 4,416,418 last year. Decrease 930,381.

INCONSIDERATE.—A person in this town who cannot find time to perform as he would wish his own labors, received a few days ago a letter from one whom he had never seen or heard of, asking for information which would have cost a couple of miles of walk and an hour's time, and when obtained, he would have had to write a letter about it and pay the postage. With every disposition to oblige his friends, he thought this a case not calling for such sacrifices. He thinks it may do good to give the above as a hint to others.

THE NORTHERN SOLDIERS DYING.—A letter from Washington city to the Baltimore Exchange says that *a very considerable portion of the effective strength of the army is broken down by sickness.* That terrible disorder, the dysentery or bloody flux, is spreading with unexampled rapidity, and the fatality is perfectly frightful. Within a very brief period, one of the New York regiments lost sixty men by this disease alone. *There were, two days ago, no less than 700 men in the wards of the hospital at Georgetown,* and it is more than probable that the number has been greatly increased since, although they are sending home such of the three months' men as are able to be moved, as speedily as possible. The three months' volunteers, nearly to a man, will refuse to take service again when their term of enlistment expires.

They are also having an anxious time of it at the outposts over the river—not a night passes but the sentinels are picked off by the Confederates. Every morning, the light guard is sent out to bring in the dead, and the numbers are daily increasing. Already the killed and wounded, at the outposts alone, would count up hundreds. The army, broken down by sickness as it is, and soon to be weakened by the loss of the three months' volunteers, is in no condition to take the field.

Rhode Islanders on the March.—A letter from a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, dated in camp, at Williamsport, Md., Sunday, June 16, gives the following description of a recent march of that regiment:

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock we left our camp near Greencastle, and marching 15 miles, arrived here at one o'clock. It was an awful march, as you may judge from the fact that out of 1,350 men only 600 marched in with the column—many of these 600 were so sick that they had to be carried in the wagons, and the rest of them had to stop along the road a mile or two back, and they came along one or two at a time during the course of the afternoon. One of the wagon drivers told me that he had more than seventy-five in the wagons at once.

What the New York Tribune calls a "Successful" Scouting Party.—The following piece of vandalism is reported to the New York Tribune by a soldier from Newport News Point. The capture of the negro girl will serve to explain how General Butler obtains most of his "contraband of war:"

On Sunday the scouting party, of which I was one, left camp about 8 o'clock in the morning. We proceeded from Newport News to Hampton. We espied in the distance, about half an hour's walk from the Hampton Road, *a fine-looking mansion, which upon approach, proved to be the Williamsburg Female Academy of Virginia.* Here we captured Capt. West, who would give no other account of himself than that he was "a gentleman." The only persons whom we saw on the premises were Capt. West and another man, who made his escape as he saw us approach. *There was a negro girl in the basement, whom we took with Capt. West to Fortress Monroe,* where we arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening.

After the soldiers having charge of the prisoners started for the Fortress, the remainder of the party kept possession of the premises *until private Robert Wetzel, of company A, set fire to the establishment, burning everything down except the kitchen, which was but partially injured, owing to its being a detached building.*

SUFFOLK, VA., June 25.

I hear it rumored to-day that the Third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, under Col. Pender, will probably be ordered to some other point soon. The citizens of Suffolk will be very loth to part with them. This regiment is composed of such clever gentlemen, that every body seems to have become attached to them. But the boys seem to be impatient, waiting for a fight.

The Fourth Regiment had an alarm a night or two since, by some unknown person's approaching one of the sentinels and popping a cap at him. The whole regiment was under arms in less than five minutes. I learn that the acivity of the men and their promptness was very gratifying to the officers in command.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 23.—A Yankee enlisted in the Naval service deserted last night from Capt. Sims' Battery on a log towards the Pawnee. Thirty musket balls from the Walker Legion riddled his traitor carcass.

Desire of Soldiers for Water on the Battle Field.—A Yankee participator in the fight at Great Bethel gives the following idea of the risk a soldier will run to obtain water upon the battle field:

"Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight, several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. (I find, by the way, that on the battle field a man will risk his life, without hesitation, for water.) Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again, dodging the balls in order to do so. Our First Lieutenant sang out, "Don't so many of you come at once!" I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and when nearly across, a cannon ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly.

The Massachusetts Regiment—A New York morning paper has an article extolling the gallantry of the Massachusetts Regiment. A letter from one of Col. Duryea's men to the New York Day Book says:

"The Massachusetts men encouraged us when we were charging, but not a man of them ventured to follow us, until the shot from the battery was directed towards the woods, where we had entered. They praise us very highly for our gallantry, and well they may, when we compare it to theirs.

Tobacco for the Soldiers.—Major Gen. G. J. Pillow, of Tenn., has directed the Commissary Staff throughout the State to furnish to the troops a reasonable supply of tobacco. The ration will for the present consist of a half pound for each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, to be issued weekly by the commissary on duty with the regiment.

Phillippa not Phillippi.—Even the Virginia papers persist in the misnomer of Phillippi to the county site of Barbour, perhaps from the inveterate military associations connected with the name. A Virginia co temporary says the town was named Phillipa in honor of the daughter of Judge Barbour, after whom the county is called.

Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop in this section of the State is a subject of remark. The farmers say that it is as good as they desire. From all we have seen and heard, we incline to the opinon that the most abundant crops will be produced this year, that has ever been grown in one year in Forsyth county. This should be encouraging to the soldier as well as to the husbandman, and constitutes additional evidence that the God of battles is on our side.—*Winston Sentinel.*

We have received the annual Catalogue of Edgeworth Seminary, Greensborough, N. C. (See advertisement.) Its Faculty is nine in number, and its students last year 89.

ONE OF THE FRAUDS.—New York papers of the 21st inst., received by the Richmond Examiner, mention the creation of the office of Inspector of Subsistence; and show its necessity by a statement of one fact out of many, viz: that the government had paid $32,000 for 1000 bbls. of ground coffee, 200 lbs. each. It was opened and analyzed, and found to contain from 25 to 33 per cent. of sand, and the remainder burnt chicory and peas, the whole flavored with extract of coffee. The paper adds, "New York has the honor of perpetrating this high-handed outrage. This is only one case. Frauds have been detected in articles of pork, beef, bean and pea flour, &c. &c. &c.

Great Influx of Mormons.—The ship Monarch of the Sea arrived at New York on Wednesday from Liverpool, having on board nine hundred and forty-five Mormons as passengers. The company is made up of nine different nationalities, viz: Welsh, (with a few Scotch and a very few Irish.) French, German, Swiss, Italian, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians.

The Peace Movement in New York City.—A New York letter says: "The 'peace movement' is making rapid headway among the 'solid men' of the city. The time has not come yet for speaking with entire freedom in regard to details, but it may be said, without any impropriety, that it has the sanction of many of the leading merchants, capitalists, bankers and clergymen of New York. It will in due time manifest itself definitely, first at a monster meeting in the open air up town—and second, in a memorial to Congress at the very commencement of the session."

Three prisoners, Connecticut men, were delivered in Richmond on Monday last, having been captured near Manassas Junction.

FROM EUROPE.

The Africa, which left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at New York on Thursday. Her news is two days later than previous advices.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that a well-known banking house in that city had received an order from the Government of the United States for 275,000 muskets. The Commissioners for the Southern States were also, it is said, shortly expected in Germany on a similar errand.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th, Lord Woodhouse, in announcing the death of Count Cavour, said there could be no doubt that, whatever opinion might be entertained with respect to the policy pursued by that statesman, his death, in the present state of Italian affairs, was a great calamity.

Italy.—The death of Count Cavour caused manifestations of the deepest regret at Turin. The wearing of mourning at Turin was general.

France.—The French war vessels Foudre, Lavoisier and Catinet were soon to sail to reinfore the squadron on the North American station, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Raynaud.

The Southern Commissioners in France.—In the Paris correspondence of the London Star, dated June 6th, we find the following:

The ministers of the United States have hardly left Paris when the agents of the Confederate States make their appearance. Mr. William Rost has arrived, charged with an extraordinary message from President Davis to the Emperor of the French. Many Americans—it is hard to divine why they hazard such an assertion—say that the Southern envoy and his friends are very sanguine as to the ultimate success of his mission.

Mr. Rost is accompanied by several other gentlemen, some of whom are to set out immediately for St. Petersburg, Prussia and Austria, and others to try and engage on this side the sympathies of the manufacturers of France. Nothing is said about the Manchester men in connection with this new mission; but it may fall strangely on English ears to be told that most of the slave owners staying at Paris appear to be under the impression that some of these days English men-of-war will be dispatched to break up the blockade established by President Lincoln.

A THOUGHTFUL LETTER.—A friend in the up-country, writing to the Senior Editor of the Observer on a matter of business, adds some reflections which cannot be read but with interest:

"I would have written sooner but for infirmity of body and heaviness of heart. Heaviness of heart!—and what is mine, although I could weep for our country, to that of some of my neighbors (——— has two sons at Yorktown) and of others like yourself? Precious things are like to cost us in proportion to the value set on them; and what should education, mental and moral, do for us but to make us prize our rights and liberties more than the uneducated can? Examined by such a standard, our rights in this fearful struggle must be to us exceedingly precious. *Russell* praises the *physique* of Southern soldiers—little dose he know of their *morale*, and what they have and do cost us.

Was there ever such a sudden, such a fearful, such a wicked war? I am proud of North Carolina. Poor, slow, senseless they may call her; but she is intelligent, modest, honest, loyal and most reliable. Her condition shows that she had no intention of fighting—she was determined to "Wait and Watch"—and that in good faith. And now, as I told one who wrote a few months since to me from New York for information, "her Union men will be found the most persistent in their efforts at a sure Revolution." And sir, is there not a Providence in it? I voted "No Convention." On the issues then presented our citizens were and would have staid as two bands. But this movement at Sumter has made us, irrespective of old issues, as one people—far more so than from '76 to '81. I say is there not a Providence herein? Why was Lincoln allowed to present us this issue which has so given us one mind and one heart, one purse and one life? As Lexington and Bunker Hill fired and melted into one the most of the hearts in the Colonies, so did the attempt to relieve Sumter, and the fight therefore, and the proclamation thereafter, melt together the hearts of all our people in Virginia and in North Carolina and in Tennessee. I take this as a good omen, and so go forth cheerfully to shoulder my own musket if necessary. We practice with a Sharpe and a Maynard Rifle, to be ready if need be, for *we do not want to go out for nothing.* Our boys have gone out first that their fathers may be free; and their fathers shall fill freemen's homes or freemen's graves. I sometimes think of myself with amazement, for a few weeks ago I was denounced as a submissionist, and even talked about heading a subscription to help "original seceders" move from "DEGRADED North Carolina."

Herein I am only like thousands of my fellow-citizens. The Northerners make a mighty fuss, but they have raised a mighty storm—one that will desolate somebody's farm before it lulls."

Arrest of a Spy.—ATLANTA, June 20.—On the instance of Major May, of Augusta, we have arrested here Wm. H. Hurlbut, an alleged spy. He claims exemption from arrest as the bearer of despatches from the French Consul at Charleston to the French Minister at Washington. It appears that he passed our lines in Virginia, came to Richmond, and thence to Charleston, and was now on his return to Washington.

He was rigidly examined, and the result was, a committee will immediately start with him for Richmond.

Hurlbutt has been taken to Richmond, and there committed to jail by order of President Davis. At Atlanta, he first refused to register his name at the hotel, and then wrote it so that it was mistaken for Hilt.

Arrival of Prisoners.—A guard of Confederate soldiers arrived yesterday evening from West Point, on the York River Railroad, with six prisoners of war and one spy—the latter, as we learned, being a deserter from a North Carolina Regiment, (a native of Pennsylvania,) who had been detected not only in an attempt to leave his comrades, but with plans of the country and the various fortifications he had seen, on his person. The parties were carried before the Minister of War and afterwards ordered to jail.

We learn that the deserter is from the Chatham County Company, which he left at Garysburg, and was making his way, according to his own confession, to Old Point, visiting and examining, on the way, the Confederate Forts, &c.

The Deserter was examined yesterday and ordered to be sent back home, where he will get his deserts no doubt. He had in his possession drawings of Williamsburg and Yorktown, and plans of Col. Magruder's fortifications. When he started to the Old North State yesterday, he was securely ironed.—*Rich. Dispatch, 25th.*

MARRIED,

Near Fayetteville, on Monday morning, June 24th, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. JOSEPH A. McARTHUR and Miss ELIZABETH M. McPHERSON, daughter of Alex. McPherson—all of this county.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. MATTHEW BYRNE to Miss ALMIRA T., daughter of Mr. T. D Love.

DIED,

At his residence, on Sunday the 23d inst., near Carthage, in Moore county, CHARLES C. MUSE, after a long and painful disease of the brain, for 18 months, aged 38 years. He leaves his friends to mourn his death. For several years previous to his death he lived a faithful member of the Methodist church until his health declined and his mind got delirious.—COM.

In Columbus county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARTHA STUBBS, wife of Wm. Stubbs, in the 79th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church for a number of years.

In Bladen county, on the 8th instant, ISABELLA McLEOD, aged 59 years and 28 days.

In Moore county, on the 16th May, DANIEL PATTERSON, at the advanced age of 86 years, ten months and one day, being born on 15th July, 1774. Mr. Patterson was a Ruling Elder of Bethesda church for many years.

From the Raleigh Standard.

STATE CONVENTION.

Ordinance Transferring Troops to the General Government.

The Convention, on Thursday, passed the following important Ordinance, introduced by Mr. Graham, of Orange.

The Convention also passed on Thursday an Ordinance allowing our soldiers, in and out of the State, to vote for clerks, Sheriffs, members of Assembly, Governor, members of the Confederate Congress, and President and Vice President.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Howard, of Edgecombe, requesting the President to notify Hon. Henry J. Clark, the Speaker of the Senate, of the absence of Gov. Ellis from the State, and his inability to attend to his duties, and requesting Mr. Clarke to perform the duties of Governor during such absence or inability, was discussed on Thursday, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Howard, Lander, and Satterthwaite.

The order to adjourn on Wednesday, at 7 P. M., was revoked, and Friday, at 2 P. M., was fixed as the time for taking a recess, until November next. The result of this revocation has been the transaction of much important, and indeed, indispensable business.

AN ORDINANCE *To provide for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers, raised under the Acts of the General Assembly, respectively entitled, "An Act to raise ten thousand State Troops," ratified the 8th of May, and "An Act to provide for the public defence," ratified the 10th day of May, 1861, and for other purposes.*

1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled,* That the State Troops levied under the act of the General Assembly, first aforesaid, which have been formed into Regiments, with proper complements of officers and men, be, and the same are hereby transferred, by regiments, to the Confederate States of America, upon the same terms and conditions, as if they had been raised under the authority of the said Confederate States.

2. *Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That all levying and recruiting of troops under said Act shall cease and determine from and after the 20th day of August next; and that all troops which shall have been raised under said Act prior to that day, shall be organized into Regiments and transferred to the Confederate States, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions aforesaid. And if there shall be an excess in the number of said troops, sufficient to form a battalion, companies or company, such excess may be organized according to its appropriate number, and transferred in like manner.

3. *Be it further ordained,* That all appointments of officers, under said act, either in the line or in the staff, over and above the number appropriate to and required by the regiments, battalions and companies thus organized, shall cease and be vacated on the said 20th of August next; and that His Excellency, the Governor, may, in his discretion, order any Quarter Master, Commissary or Medical stores, owned by the State, and not required for immediate use, to be turned over to the said Confederate States, upon proper receipts for the articles thus delivered, to be taken by the officers accountable for the same.

4. *Be it further ordained,* That all commissions to officers in the aforesaid State troops issued by the Governor and Military Board under authority of the act of the General Assembly to create a Military Board, ratified the 10th day of May 1861, who shall remain in service after the 20th day of August next, as aforesaid, are hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding any provision in the Constitution of the State for a different mode of appointment.

5. *Be it further ordained,* That the naval forces and vessels of this State be transferred to the Confederate States, upon the same terms and conditions that are provided as to State troops in the second section of this ordinance, the said vessels to be paid for or accounted for upon terms to be agreed upon by the Governor with the Confederate States; and that after the 20th day of August next, all naval officers of this State shall be discharged and all vessels of the Navy not accepted by the Confederate States shall be sold under the direction of the Governor.

And Whereas, The President of the Confederate States, through a communication from the Secretary of War, has informed this Convention that he will accept from this State into the service of the Confederate States, two thousand volunteers for twelve months in addition to the four regiments already in said service, and cannot accept any greater number of volunteers for twelve months;

5. *Be it therefore ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That all volunteers who have been called out by the order of the Governor for twelve months, over and above the four regiments aforesaid, and two thousand men to be designated by the Governor and tendered to the President for service as aforesaid, shall be discharged on the 20th day of August next: *Provided,* That any of said Volunteers who shall signify their desire to enlist in the State troops aforesaid, or in any corps that may be called for by the President in the mean time, shall be discharged forthwith, to the end that they may enter such service; *and provided further,* that the Governor shall again tender such volunteers by regiments to the President of the Confederate States, and if the President shall agree to accept them, or any part of them, by or before the 20th day of August next, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order them, or as many of them as the President shall accept, into the service of the Confederate States, and discharge only the residue. *Provided further,* That any volunteers discharged as aforesaid, shall, in addition to their pay, be allowed reasonable expenses for travelling to their several homes; *and provided further,* that the Governor may order out the militia as volunteers or otherwise, in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof.

7. *Be it further ordained,* That all provisions of the Assembly authorizing the raising of a greater number of men, or of a different species of force than is hereinbefore comprehended, or as are otherwise inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed and declared of no effect.

8. *Be it further ordained,* That the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to create a Military Board," be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the 20th of August next. *Provided,* That the office of Military Secretary shall be continued until the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of settling the military accounts.

9. *Be it further ordained,* That no oath shall be required to be taken by the officers or soldiers of any of the forces aforesaid except the oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina, prior to their being mustered into the service of the Confederate States; but each man shall be held and deemed to be in military service, and subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, from the time of his signing the articles of enlistment.

10. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to take immediate measures, and issue the necessary orders, to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this ordinance.

Read three times and passed. June 27th, 1861.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of the Convention.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Treasury Department of North Carolina,
June 19th, 1861.

Sir: I beg leave to invite the attention of the Convention to the act passed at the late extra session of the Legislature, in relation to borrowing money and issuing Treasury Notes. This act will, according to my construction of it, have to be materially changed, either by an ordinance of your body, or by the action of the Legislature which is to assemble on the 25th inst. Under this act, if my interpretation of it be correct, the Public Treasurer, after borrowing $1,000,000, has no authority to go on and increase the loan until he and the Comptroller shall have issued $500,000 of Treasury Notes. The issuing of these notes has been retarded from causes, some of which are known to the members generally, and the other causes are known to some of them. But had the issuing of them commenced the moment the act passed, it would still be necessary to extend the power of the Public Treasurer to borrow money before the whole amount of $500,000 is issued, because, to issue this amount, the Treasurer has to sign his name 805,000 times, and the Comptroller to sign his name the same number of times.

I have already borrowed, under the act referred to, in round numbers, $810,000, and have of that sum still on deposit $225,000.

Heavy drafts are now coming in upon the Treasury at short intervals, and the time of their presentation is of course somewhat uncertain. These drafts are no doubt larger than was anticipated by the Legislature; besides, our July interest has to be met.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit whether it will not be well for the Convention, though the Legislature is soon to meet, to increase the power of the Treasurer to borrow money, under such restrictions as the Convention may think proper.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't servant,

D. W. COURTS, Public Treas'r.

Hon. W. N. Edwards, Pres't of Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the communication of the Public Treasurer, touching the probable deficiency in the Treasury unless provided for at an early day—have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the accompanying ordinance, and to recommend its passage.

K. RAYNER, Ch'n.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide the Ways and Means for the Defence of the State.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, &c.,* That the sum of $8,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the demands on the Public Treasury for the next ensuing two years, which sum shall be raised and provided for in the way and manner following:

2. That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and required, at as early a day as practicable, to have suitably prepared, and to issue Treasury Notes, payable to bearer, upon the faith and credit of the State, to the amount of $200,000, of the various denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, in the following proportions, viz: $40,000 in notes or bills of ten cents; $60,000 in bills or notes of twenty-five cents; and $100,000 in bills or notes of fifty cents—which said notes shall be receivable in payment of public dues; shall bear no interest; shall be made payable to bearer; and be signed by the Public Treasurer, or by some person to be by him duly authorized and appointed to sign the same, and who shall receive a reasonable compensation for such service, to be paid out of the Public Treasury; and shall be redeemable on or before the first day of January, 1866: *Provided, however,* That the General Assembly may make provision for the redemption of said notes before the time specified, or may extend the time of redemption, as in their judgment the public interests may require. The Public Treasurer and Comptroller shall each provide a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all the notes of the various denominations paid out under the provisions of this ordinance, and also an accurate account of all sums returned to the Treasury, which books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the General Assembly; and for the keeping of such books, they may, if absolutely necessary, be allowed to employ some suitable person to act as clerk.

3. That the Public Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate a loan or loans with the several banks of this State, or with private individuals, in such sums and at such times as he may deem necessary and proper, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $3,000,000, including the amount already borrowed of the banks of this State, under the provisions of an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for public defence"—for which the said Public Treasurer shall issue the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable twelve months after the date thereof. And should the Public Treasurer not be prepared to pay the same at maturity, he is hereby authorized to renew the same, on such terms and for such time as he may think proper, or to negotiate new loans in lieu thereof; and he, the Public Treasurer, shall keep a true and accurate account of all such loans, and make report thereof to the General Assembly from time to time.

4. That those banks in this State who shall loan to the State their *pro rata* amount of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed of them, whose charters forbid their issuing bills of a less denomination than $5, be and they are hereby authorized to issue bills of the denomination of $1, $2 and $2 50, to the extent of five per cent. of their capital stock actually paid in, provided that the same shall not be construed to authorize the said banks to issue an aggregate amount of circulation greater than that now authorized by their charter. This authority hereby granted to issue bills of the denominations of $1 and $2 shall cease whenever the General Assembly shall provide and direct, upon the payment to the banks the principal and interest of the sums borrowed of them under the provisions of this ordinance.

5. That no bank of this State shall be required to resume specie payment, whilst any portion of the amounts herein authorized to be borrowed from such banks shall remain unpaid.

6. That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause the same to be done, or willingly aid or assist therein, any Treasury note in imitation of, or purporting to be a Treasury note or bond issued by authority of this act, with the intent to defraud the State, or corporations, or other persons, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in the Superior Court, he shall be adjudged to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years, and fined at the discretion of the court, and all or any of such punishments may, at the discretion of the court, be inflicted.

7. That if any person, either directly or indirectly, whether for the sake of gain, or with intent to defraud or injure any other person, shall utter or publish any false, forged, or counterfeit notes as mentioned in the preceding section, or shall pass or deliver, or attempt to pass or deliver, the same to another person, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, the person so offending shall on conviction thereof in the Superior Court, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this ordinance.

8. That this ordinance, or any portion of it, may hereafter be altered, modified, or repealed by the General Assembly, provided nothing contained in this section shall be construed to divest any rights accruing to the banks or other parties, without their consent.

9. That the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for public defence," ratified the 11th day of May 1861, be and the same is hereby abrogated and annulled.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO TAXATION.

The following ordinance was passed by the Convention on Tuesday last:

AD VALOREM ORDINANCE.

Section 1. *Be it ordained,* That the third section of the fourth article of the Amendments of the Constitution be and the same is hereby annulled.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That all free males over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be subject to a capitation tax, not less than the tax laid on land of the value of three hundred dollars, and no other free person nor slave shall be liable to such taxation; and also, land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the tax on slaves slall be as much, but not more than that on land, according to their respective values; but the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly; and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption from taxation of soldiers in the public service, or of free males or slaves in cases of bodily or mental infirmity, or of such real estate as hath hitherto been exempted by law.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

By Pearson, C. J. In Mims v. McLean, in equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order. In Richardson v. Godwin, in equity, from Robeson, bill dismissed without prejudice. In Jones v. Peacock, in equity, from Robeson, declaring that there is error in the decretal order. In McCormic v. McCormic, in equity, from Robeson, overruling the demurrer.

By Battle, J. In Williams v. Howard, three appeals from Duplin, affirming the judgment in each. In Whitehead v. Smith and Hicks v. Smith from Duplin, affirming the judgment in each. In Wilkinson v. McCormic, from Robeson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Tillman v. Tillman, from Anson, in equity.

By Manly, J. In Kron v. Hinson, from Montgomery, nonsuit set aside and *venire de novo.* In Harrington v. Wilcox from Moore, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In McLean v. McDougald, from Harnett, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Queer Balloon Discovery.—The following is telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Professor Lowe ascended in a balloon on the 19th inst., taking up telegraphers and instruments; sending and receiving messages. While in the air it was ascertained that there are about 23,000 rebels at Manassas, under Beauregard, and all nearly starved. Jeff. Davis was there yesterday.

President Davis, in a recent speech, calls attention to the fact that during the past history of this country, no general officer of what is now the Confederate States ever surrendered to an enemy.

"I gave him a bit of my mind," said a fop one day.

"That was very generous," whispered a wag to a friend, "for I know the fellow has none to spare."

RAIDS OF THE HEN-ROOST ROBBERS.

The chicken-stealers have made their second raid into Lancaster. Addison Hall, of that county, obliges us with an account of their advent and hasty departure amidst a shower of bullets to a safe distance in the channel, where, from their steamer, like execrable cowards, they vented their spleen by bombarding the private dwelling of Thos. H. Gresham, Esq.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch.

I will give you a hasty, but very nearly correct account of an encounter with the enemy at the residence of James W. Gresham, Esq., on yesterday, June 24th. I am now at the house of Mr. Gresham, and from him and others gather the following facts: At about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., the steamer called the Star passed up the Rappahannock river as far as Towles' Point, just below Urbanna, and, returning immediately, stopped opposite Mr. Gresham's, and within about six hundred yards of the house. A large barge, armed with two swivels, and a small row-boat, containing together about fifty men, put off for the shore, and the men landed. Some ten or twelve men, armed with muskets and side arms, came up the bank to the house, professing to be in pursuit of fowls, which Mr. Gresham informed them they could not get from him. Whilst in the house, the company of Capt. Isaac Currill, at the time under the command of Adjutant H. S. Hathaway, having had notice, made their appearance, and commenced a warm fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the barge, wading up to the waist in water, which fire was continued with some ten or fifteen rounds, until the barge reached the steamer. What execution was done is not known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the barge left the shore the steamer commenced a heavy fire of cannon and bombs upon the men and the dwelling-house, which fire was kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G. struck with about 17 balls, weighing from 2 to 36 lbs., and also by several bomb shells. Eighty shots were counted, and although the shells bursted all around the men, not one was killed or wounded. And what is most remarkable and Providential, none of Mr. Gresham's family were touched, though all remained in the house most of the time. Mr. G.'s mother, an old lady of over eighty years of age, was in her bed, and whilst lying there a ball passed over her head through the house within four inches of her head, another passed under her bed, tearing the mattress upon which she lay very much, without injuring her. She was then removed to the kitchen, and soon after a bomb shell or ball entered the room and tore up the brick floor within three feet of her, and yet she remained unhurt. The very large and handsome house of Mr. G. is literally riddled, and some of the furniture destroyed. I write from his parlor, which is much torn to pieces. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of Capt. Currell's company for their cool bravery on the occasion. The small boat was taken with several guns, swords, &c.

Addison Hall.

Yorktown, June 24th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

Yesterday evening, several schooners entered York river and landed in this port, being heavily laden with corn, oats, &c., for the Confederate forces. The captain reports having no difficulty in entering, as the blockade steamer has been removed and was not to be seen. He further reports that, at Newport News the forces have been greatly reduced, they having been sent in large numbers to Washington. The report I give for what it is worth.

Mr. Carter, of the Notteway troop, who was taken prisoner by the Federal forces a short time since, arrived here yesterday, having been exchanged for one of their prisoners He reports having been treated with courtesy while in the hands of the enemy, but watched like a hawk; he states, I learn, that there are from 13,000 to 15,000 troops within the fort, and are constantly receiving reinforcements. He was brought up during the engagement at Great Bethel, and witnessed the entire contest. Upon leaving the fort, yesterday, he quietly demanded his horse, which was most strenuously refused him. Finding that, by persuasion, he could get no satisfaction, he offered to purchase him at a very liberal price, but to no purpose; they, having particular use for him, declined disposing of him upon any terms.

Mr. Carter reports that there were 300 Federal troops killed and wounded in the battle of Great Bethel.

I hear from different sources that five or six of the N. O. Zouaves deserted last night, and made their way in the direction of Hampton. Upon its being known by the officers, the scouts were sent out, and this morning returned, having found one, who was several miles below Yorktown. The remainder of the company are still at large, but will doubtless be captured before they proceed much further.

There has been an entire change of programme here within the last two days: no soldier is allowed to leave his camp, unless by special permit, which is limited to six hours, and all rum shops have been closed, thereby preventing those addicted to drink from imbibing too freely. It is a good move, and will prove beneficial to all parties. Our men are in fine health and good spirits—eager to meet the invading foe. Troops are constantly arriving, by schooners and other modes of conveyance, from all parts of the State and North Carolina.

An attack is daily expected here. Let them come—we are in readiness.

Deserters.—A gentleman from Yorktown informs us that several deserters from Butler's camp had arrived there, and placed themselves under the protection of Gen. Magruder. They are all Englishmen by birth, and strong, hale hearty, healthy men. We understand that they have seen service in the Crimean war, and are experienced gunners. Upon being questioned as to why they left they stated that they had been grossly deceived by recruiting officers in New York. They were assured that they would be required only to defend the Capital, but once in the clutches of the Yankees, they were allowed no choice as to their future service. They were compelled to go board ship and were carried to Fortress Monroe.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Military Despotism.—The Washington correspondent, of the 17th, of the N. Y. Tribune, speaking of propositions for compromise, says:

"Congress may do what they will, but the mightier power, which is behind Congress, and all other constituted authority, will submit to nothing which looks to a restoration of peace without the guarantees of submission for the future and indemnity for the past. The same men who have touched ballots for a quarter of a century can handle a cartridge with the same dexterity of finger. They will as easily and readily organise a military despotism, if the exigencies of the hour demand it, as they can reconstruct on the foundations of tranquil arbitration. We have opened our eyes to the necessity of a stronger central power when States are in insurrection and cities in banded rebellion. We suspend the *habeas corpus* in public danger, and we may not only restore but keep the subordination of popular elements, by the sharp discipline of the sword."

That's the music to which all Yankeedom will have to dance. "The sharp discipline of the sword!" The universal suffragans have arms in their hands, they are the masters—they will dictate the future government of the country. "They will as easily and readily organize a military despotism" as vote. This is the threat of the leading paper of the dominant faction, directed both to the Congress and to the rich men of the North. A new power has arisen in the land, and they who have raised it will be its first victims.—*Rich. Whig.*

GREAT EVENTS AT HAND.

One of those moments of apparent inaction which precede great events and all wars and convulsions of the moral and the physical world, now renders the news that fill these columns dull and lifeless. Public anxiety is supreme; but there is little to relieve it in the statement that the foot of time pauses on the threshold of an immense scene. Armies, such as this continent has never seen till these days, confront the lines of the Potomac; and neither the distrust, in new levies, of the professional men who have the command of both, nor the national caution that the overwhelming consequenees of action impress on those who control both armies and generals, can long prevent a decisive issue of arms in that quarter. Our chance is a good one. From an impartial effort to attain the truth, we have risen satisfied that the Southern troops will certainly beat the Northern levies if handled with equal ability.

But speculation will soon be at an end. This summer will be signalized by battles, such as America has never yet witnessed. Those glorious victories of the Revolution, of 1812, of Mexico, however great in their consequences, were in fact but mere skirmishes of out-posts, in the judgment of military history. Our soil is now to be trampled and stained for the first time with the struggle of a hundred thousand men. The result will decide the duration of this war. If the chance of battle falls against the South, we have to make up our minds for an indefinite continuance of hostilities. No single battle, nor twenty, can secure the conquest of a great people without a centre and with fifteen separate organizations. Even should the fates be adverse, it will cost years and millions of lives to subjugate the South. But if the victory is ours, the war is at its end. The immediate consequence will be the occupation of Washington, the fight of the Lincoln Government, and its subsequent resignation, or a revolution in the Northern States. In either of these last cases, peace between the two Confederacies must speedily follow.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Late from the Seat of War.—A letter written at Warrenton, Virginia, at five o'clock yesterday morning, received in this city the same day on the arrival of the Central cars, states that the Abolition and Confederate forces between Alexandria and Manassas Junction were within two miles of each other, and that the beating of the enemy's drums could be distinctly heard in our camp. The writer was of opinion that a collision was inevitable at a very early day.

Richmond Dispatch, 27th.

Collapse of Patriotism.—The Ohio Abolitionists were particularly jubilant in regard to what that State was going to do. They were ready to furnish hundreds of thousands of men, and millions upon millions of money, at an instant's notice. The following from a leading Lincoln journal of Ohio is rather significant:

When the Legislature authorized Gov. Dennison to borrow three millions of dollars, it was supposed that the Ohio banks would fly to the relief of the State, her patriotic soldiers and the nation whose existence was to be tested by blood. No men were so wild and devilish in crying *traitor*—no party now—all country—life, property, every thing must be put at the service of the country.

Now, what have we witnessed? The Governor made calls, proclamations, orders; and what he could not do, Gen. Carrington was on hand to do for him; the Legislature passed laws; the people rushed to arms by thousands, and all went on swift as the running tide. At last the bonds were ready and the money was called for. The Ohio bankers met here last week, entered into deep and solemn consultation and subscribed *three hundred thousand dollars.*

Will Lend no More Money.—A Baltimore banker, who arrived in this city on yesterday, states that advices from New York and other Abolition localities, leads to the current belief there that the present war will very shortly terminate, parties controlling the sinews of war having determined to stop Mr. Lincoln's supplies, and, consequently, his endeavors to subdue the South.—*Richmond Dispatch, 27th.*

The Money Difficulty.—A crisis, a pecuniary crisis, is impending over the Yankee Government. Wall street has become rebellious and refuses to shell out. The Government is reduced to straits and it is said, proposes to issue two or three hundred millions dollars of treasury notes. But this is an experiment, and a very dangerous one. Such an amount, without any fair prospect of redemption, would subject the whole to discredit.

Without money, the whole Yankee machine would collapse in the shortest time possible. Army, navy, jobbers and contractors, all would come to a dead halt and be involved in one universal ruin. Money makes the mare go in Yankeedom. We shall see no soldiers there without pay and rations. Or, if there be, they will be the fellows spoken of by the Tribune, ready to establish a military despotism and to help themselves at the bankers' and jewellers' stores. Things are tending rapidly in that direction; and if Mr. Chase does not provide ample funds to pay his armed marauders the catastrophe will be precipitated.

Richmond Whig.

Raising Means.—It has been determined in Cabinet Council to recommend to Congress to provide means for the prosecution of the war by a direct appeal to the people. It is proposed to raise a national loan by opening subscription lists in all the principal cities, towns and counties of the loyal States, under the auspices of the postmaster or local treasurers; amounts ranging from twenty to one thousand dollars to be received, the smallest subscriptions to have the preference. Treasury certificates, bearing seven per cent. interest, and having three years to run, will be issued. The plan for this National loan originated with Secretary Chase, and has the approbation of the President and all the members of the Cabinet.

New York Hotels.—The leading hotels in New York are doing a slim business. A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who is apparently well posted, says that the immense first class houses are sinking at least $500 a day this month. The St. Nicholas, only a few days ago, got a reduction of $25,000 on the rent, and other houses are begging for reductions, which they must get, or lose considerable money.

A Dying Nation.—The New York Day Book says: "A merchant of this city, whose opinion is entitled to credit, both from his experience and his sagacity, says that 'it is useless to deny that a complete financial wreck of the whole North is inevitable, unless something is done when Congress meets to bring about an honorable peace.' It is a sad business to walk out in the streets. One can scarcely persuade himself that he is not in Bedlam. Such faces! Some blazing with fiendish passions, others sad, sorrowful and despairing; but not one pleasant and joyous countenance in the whole city. There is something in every man's face which seems to say 'a nation is dying!'"

The Brandon Republican states that in Smith county, Miss., the people are working on the crops of those who have gone to war.

Richard Lovell Edgeworth, a nephew of Maria Edgeworth, died in Chesterfield District, S. C., on the 8d instant, in his 66th year.

Another Skirmish.—The Staunton Spectator, of the 25th inst., says:

We have learned from a reliable gentleman of this place, who returned a few days since from our camp at Laurel Hill, this side of Phillippa, that on Tuesday night last, one of our scouting parties, numbering 25, met a scouting party of the enemy, numbering about 50, within less than two miles of our camp at Laurel Hill. Both parties fired, and both retreated. None of our men were hurt. A lady being in that neighborhood wrote to a friend in Huttonsville that the enemy buried eight the next morning.

Our party retreated because they supposed from what they had learned previously that the scouting party of the enemy consisted of about 300.

The Fredericksburg Herald, of Tuesday, says that 200 shot and shell were fired at Mathias' Point on Saturday, and at the house of Custis Grymes, just below the Point.

The firing was commenced again yesterday, and it is reported that the house of Mr. G. was demolished this morning.

An adjoining house, used as a hospital by our forces, is presumed to have been the reason why Mr. Grymes' residence was destroyed. The enemy fired into the hospital, which is a sad commentary on their civilization.

Maryland Awake.—Frederick, Md., June 25.—A resolution has been passed by the Legislature demanding the return of the arms of the State militia, taken away by the Governor.

Neutrality of Kentucky to be Respected by the Belligerents.—Louisville, June 22.—The papers this morning contain letters from Gov. Magoffin and Gen. Buckner, stating that an agreement has been made between Gen. McClellan and the Kentucky authorities that the territory of Kentucky will be respected by the Federal authorities, even though it should be occupied by the Confederates; but if Kentucky does not remove them the Federal troops will interfere.

The Governor of Tennessee agrees to respect the neutrality of Kentucky until occupied by Federal troops.

We take the following from the Lynchburg Republican of the 26th:

Evacuation of Philippa by the Federalists.—Letters from Philippa inform us of the evacuation of that village by the Federal forces, who have retired to the hills, a short distance west of the place. The purpose was, it is thought, to place themselves in a position less easy of approach and more commanding in position. It was believed that they would soon retire altogether in the direction of Grafton.

Nine South Carolinians Taken Prisoners.—Information was received at Manassas Junction yesterday morning that nine of the South Carolina troops, stationed near Fall's Church, were taken prisoners the previous day by the Federal troops. They were out on a reconnoitering expedition, within a short distance of Alexandria, when they were suddenly surrounded by a largely superior force and compelled to surrender.

Firing into each Other.—The Bethel affair was not the only instance which has occurred of the Federal troops firing into each other. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that "portions of the two attacking columns at Philippa actually fired on each other, precisely as the Federal troops at Bethel did, and the fact that they were over half a mile apart was all that prevented a terrible slaughter.

Washington, June 24.—There is a great activity at the navy-yard attending the finishing of the new war steamer Pensacola, which it is supposed will be ready for service in four weeks.

It is said, by those who have access to official data, that the present available volunteer force is over 300,000 men. Between two and three hundred sick or inefficient volunteers have been paid off since Friday and sent home.

Several members of the New York fourteenth regiment arrested to-day a party suspected of being a spy, among whose effects, at his boarding house, were found plans of the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the position of the batteries, the number of troops and other important information.

St. Louis, June 24.—The steamer J. C. Swan arrived at the arsenal from Booneville, at 2 P. M. yesterday, bringing 300 troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Booneville, nine in number, and one died on the way down.

From the Baltimore Sun of the 24th inst.

A meeting of the members of the New York Seventh Regiment is to be called for the purpose of ascertaining how many of the men are willing to return to active service at the seat of war.

It is considered quite probable that among the financial expedients to be recommended to Congress, by Secretary Chase, will be the imposition of a slight income tax.

From Fortress Monroe.—The regiments of Cols. Webber and Duryea had returned from their reconnoissance. They did not proceed beyond Little Bethel. Everything was quiet, but it was understood at the Fortress that a large Confederate force had concentrated at Yorktown.

The Harriet Lane was about to proceed to New York for repairs.

It is now said that no attempt will be made to take Norfolk, as no beneficial object can be served by its possession.

Apprehensions are still felt that the Confederate forces will make an attack on Newport News.

Some forty men have deserted from the New York 9th regiment, now stationed at Ricker's Island, near that city. The express says a mutinous spirit prevails in the whole regiment.

The Federal soldiers at Cross Keys, Md., got into a state of insubordination last Saturday, and the guards fired upon them, killing one and wounding another. Two more were to have been court-martialed.

The Baltimore Clipper declares that a number of sealed cars passed through that city from Washington a few days since, which were filled with the Government archives, removed to Philadelphia by order of the Administration.

Important Expedition to Texas.—A naval expedition of much magnitude will soon be fitted out to operate on the coast of Texas. It will consist of transports, carrying munitions of war and men, conveyed by small vessels-of-war. The former will be large enough to take the field and form a nucelous around which the Union men under Houston can rally. Preparations are now making for the expedition.

In all, three hundred and sixty thousand troops thus far have offered their services to the Confederate States to engage in the war against Lincoln and his hirelings.

Salt.—The Nashville Union, noticing that salt has materially advanced in that market, says, "this advance has resulted from a fear that the stock in the Southern States will be exhausted before a supply can be obtained in consequence of the blockade. There is a manufactory in Smythe county, Va., which turns out large amounts annually, and it may be increased to almost any quantity. There are probably other points in the Southern States where salt may be manufactured, and it would be well for enterprising capitalists to turn their attention to the subject."

Riots in the Northwest.—Milwaukee, June 25.—Bank riots have broken out in this city. The citizens have demolished Withell, and the other Bank Brokers' offices have been injured. The Montgomery Guards were called out, but refused to obey orders to fire upon the citizens. The Zouaves were then called out and fired a volley of buckshot.

Later.—Forty rioters are in jail. Their comrades are armed with cannon and threaten the jail. The Mayor has proclaimed martial law.

The Three Months Men.—Most of the army only enlisted for three months—and the signs increase that the greater portion of them will not re-enlist. The Tribune's correspondent from Fortress Monroe, appears to apprehend that this will be the case with the brave volunteers from Massachusetts. We observe the expression of similar apprehensions in respect to many others. No doubt it is a subject of great anxiety to the usurpers at Washington.

The three months expire about the 16th of July.—*Rich. Whig.*

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

A Trick of the Enemy.—By the Northern papers we see accounts of their having entered Fortress Monroe several Southern officers of high rank. By one account we find the following: "Our brave scouts brought in to-day a Secession Captain." By another: "Yesterday some of our valiant Albany boys caught a rebel Major in the woods," &c., &c. Now all this is easily explained. These brave and valiant men caught some unarmed citizens of Elizabeth City county, and carried them into the Fort. *They* are their prisoners of war that Butler brags about. So soon as they catch them, they call them Captains, Majors, &c. The last capture they made was that of a poor tin pedler, who was passing from one of our camps to another. He was engaged in selling tin cups, canteens, &c. Him they dubbed Colonel, and he is the officer mentioned in several of their accounts as of that high grade.

Thinking that some of your readers might think it strange how the Yankees could have captured so many officers of ours into their power, I have sent you this explanation. It is on a par with their bragging and veracious descriptions of their "Bethel Victory."

Barbarity of the Federal Government.—One of the most gallant officers the late United States ever had in its service writes to us for information of an interesting family of children, whom the savage despotism at Washington will not permit to come to their father. We submit that in no civilized warfare such barbarity as this is seen or unknown. The Confederate Government has pursued an entirely different course, permitting families to join their relatives under the Lincoln Government and even affording them facilities for their departure.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Minnie Ball.—The Nashville Union states that at the trial made by the Military Board of the ordinary sporting rifle with the Minnie ball, that experiment was an admirable success, the Minnie ball holding with great force and precision for four hundred yards. The Military Board of Tennessee have, in consequence, had moulds prepared adapted to the bore of this weapon, and will prepare the balls for the use of such corps as may be armed with them.

Southern Manufactures.—A few days since the Boot and Shoe factory of this place sold one bill to a gentleman of Macon, Georgia, amounting to about one thousand dollars. This is but the beginning, a simple earnest of what will be done in future. The Yankees will soon learn that we can live without them. The question is whether they can live without us.—*Staunton Spectator.*

Indemnity for the Past and the Future.—The New York Tribune has another earnest article in favor of a "short and sharp war." The country, it says, must be restored to quiet, and trade and commerce and manufactories be revived by the 4th day of next March, or the people will hold the authorities to a terrible reckoning. They will not, they cannot endure the existing state of things—therefore, short work must be made of the Rebels. The middle States must all be subjected by September, and then the Winter months can be employed in driving the traitors to the other side of the Rio Grande. Any amount of money and number of men necessary to accomplish these results, within the time specified, are ready for the Government, whenever it will call for them; so no excuse will be taken. Mr. Lincoln must see to it. This is a very common strain of talk among the Northern editors—who are quite as ignorant as they are impudent. They imagine that they have only to issue an order for 500,000 armed men, and $500,000,000, and the one and the other forthwith present themselves. They forget that they have been nearly three months raising their present army—whose term of service is almost expired—and that their Secretary of the Treasury is out of money and cannot borrow a cent.

But their anxiety for a short war discloses more than they wish to be known. It tells of that under-current against the war which exists more or less throughout the North, and which may at any time submerge the dominant faction.

We are sorry to believe that there is not an indication that the wishes of these champions for a short war will be gratified. We of the South have not got warm to the work yet. There is no feeling more general and intense among our people than that of making the Yankees pay us for every cent expended in this atrocious war. They began it without any provocation from us. We wished for peace and a fair settlement of the common property, and a quiet separation. But they would not listen to the proposition. Nothing would content them but invasion and subjugation. They opened the ball. They have sent their hordes of marauders to devastate our lands, pillage our property and murder our people. On their heads be the consequences. Relying on the God of Justice, we will never desist from this contest until we shall take a full measure of vengeance and redress in blood and treasure.

Richmond Whig.

Crops in Texas.—The Austin (Texas) Intelligencer says that wheat is being offered at sixty cents per bushel at Austin. The LaGrange True Issue says that corn was selling on Caney at twenty-five cents per bushel, and that it is believed that enough corn and small grain would be grown this year in Texas to do the State three years.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen—Still Later from Europe.—New York, June 29.—The steamship Bremen, from Bremen, with dates to the 12th instant, arrived to-day.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a declaration that Napoleon intends to maintain a strict neutrality in the American war, enjoining all Frenchmen not to violate that neutrality by engaging in privateering, or enrolling in arms on either side, at the forfeiture of all claims on his Government.

The Pope's health has been entirely re-established.

The Madrid Correspondencia, referring to a dispatch stating that President Lincoln had declared that if Spain occupied San Domingo, she would do it at her own peril, says that the Government has received no official notification of any such declaration, but is prepared to defend the integrity of the territory which it has annexed to Spain.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF BETHEL.—During a visit of a few hours to Fayetteville, I find that there has been some misapprehension growing out of apparently contradictory statements founded on letters from officers of Company H, as to the relative merits of two officers of the company in obeying Col. Magruder's order to take a detachment across the road and field to the support of a battery threatened by a large force of the enemy under Maj. Winthrop. Without entering into particulars, I may say, in justice to all concerned, that our section was led by Second Lieutenant Cook and Third Lieutenant McKethan. What their conduct on the occasion was I need not say. The reader is referred for that to the honorable mention of their names, in consequence of this service, in the official report of our Colonel.

P. M. H., private in Co. H.

June 28, 1861.

We have no desire to enter into any statement of a matter which has produced some feeling, both here and in the camp; though ready to do so if circumstances should seem to call for it.

FROM YORKTOWN.—By a letter of the 24th from Yorktown, we learn that among the troops arrived there was the Harnett Company, Capt. Murchison, and a Bertie Company. Both reached there on Monday last. Our companies were still working on embankments and clearing up trees, and drilling when not at work.

CAPT. A. B. DYER.—We have great pleasure in learning that this officer has resigned his commission of Captain of Ordnance in the U. S. Army, his resignation having been postponed to this late day, so we hear, because he could not earlier get a settlement of his accounts with the U. S. treasury. This will be gratifying information to many in this place and elsewhere who have a warm respect and affection for the Captain.

DR. SANDFORD.—We are glad to see this officer at home, in good health. He was promptly commissioned by President Davis in the Navy of the Confederate States.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Friday afternoon last at two o'clock. We learn that much important business was perfected after the day orginally fixed for adjournment. Among such measures was the Ordinance which we copy from the Standard, transferring the State troops to the Confederate Government—which is manifestly a measure of necessity and wisdom. And an Ordinance to provide the Ways and Means for the defence of the State. For a copy of the latter we are indebted to Dr. Hector Turner, member of the Convention from Moore. It was enacted, we learn, to meet objections against the constitutionality of the law of the last legislature authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes. As finally passed, we learn that this Ordinance differs from the copy from which we print only as to the time fixed for the issue of Treasury Notes, which, instead of "as early a day as practicable," will be after the going into effect of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, say in Feb'y next.

That great measure of justice, now become one of necessity also, the ad valorem taxation of slaves, was also passed by the Convention. It passed by a vote of 88 to 11. We have not seen the yeas and nays.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.—It has been well remarked, that the Confederate States have to earn their independence and a position among the nations of the earth at the point of the bayonet only. We may say what we will about the necessity England and France are under to have cotton, and about a reaction at the North; but neither of these would at all stand us in stead if we should fail in the field of battle. We all know how ready men are to help those who are able to get along without help. And if so with men, still more so with nations. The Southern Confederacy must show that it has the ability to stand alone, and then it can find plenty of props. Our soldiers will show that. There will be other Bethels, and upon a far larger scale—God willing.

THE 4th OF JULY.—We have heard of no preparation anywhere to celebrate this day. The government inaugurated eighty-five years ago having become only an engine of oppression, the people of the South have no longer any reason to regard the day above others. But the Richmond Examiner intimates that it will be celebrated, in a novel way, viz: by an attack upon Washington city. It says,—

"The fourth of July will be celebrated this year in a manner unrivalled in this history of the country. The flower of the Southern chivalry will be present, dressed in their gayest uniforms, and armed cap-a-pie. They have been bidden by the citizens of the North, East and West to be present at the grandest demonstration ever made on this continent. The services of many full bands of music have been engaged, cannon and small arms will be fired without number, and the display of pyrotechnics will eclipse anything and everything ever witnessed at Castle Garden. The exact locality in which this wondrous celebration will occur has not yet been decided on, but the shrewdest among us say it will be Washington city."

Lincoln's Congress is ordered to meet on the 4th—next Thursday.

THE YANKEE LOSS AT BETHEL.—The N. Y. News says that Duryea's regiment of Zouaves numbered 1032 when it left New York, and that Adjutant Hamlin's *official* return to Gen. Butler of its strength two days after the battle of Bethel is as follows:—

FIFTH REGIMEN NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, Camp Hamilton, June 12, 1861.	
Aggregate of officers and men present,	792
Aggregate of officers and men absent,	11
Aggregate of officers and men sick,	43
Total,	846

This would show a deficiency of one hundred and eighty six men. *Where are they?*

This was one of five regiments vanquished by our brave fellows at Bethel. If the other four show a proportionate "deficiency," we may reach a tolerably accurate conclusion as to the execution done on the glorious 10th of June.

A boat hand who had been captured and confined on the Cumberland, has been released and returned to Norfolk, and reports that he heard it admitted that the loss at Bethel—killed, disabled and escaped—was over eight hundred, one of the Puritan soldiers admitting that "they (the Confederates) gave them hell."

Jas. W. Long, Esq., has retired from Editorial life, and leaves Col. Sherwood alone to publish the Greensboro' Patriot. We are sorry to part from Mr. Long.

EDUCATION.—Our columns do not present the usual number of advertisements of Schools, at this season. Some of the Teachers, we know, having "taught the young idea how to shoot," have engaged themselves in the shooting line; and a vast number of the taught have followed or are leading their preceptors.

We refer to the advertisements of the University of North Carolina, of the Fayetteville Female High School, of Laurinburgh High School, of Mr. Black's School at Haywood, of the Edgeworth Female Seminary, of the High Point Female School, of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, of Greensborough Female College, of Mr. R. H. Brown's School, and Mr. McArthur's School for Boys and Young Men.

From these our readers can make a judicious selection.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Clarendon 5 per cent., and the Bank of Washington, N. C., 3½ per cent.

FLOUR RECEIPTS.—Mr. H. B. Sedberry, Inspector of Flour at the Fayetteville Warehouse, informs us that the receipts for the past twelve months have amounted to 12,182 barrels, against 17,768 last year.

Col. Fremont has arrived at Boston, in the Europa.

THE PEACE FEELING AT THE NORTH.—For ourselves, we have no idea that the Northern people have as yet recovered their senses; but it is plain that they are in process of doing so. Six weeks ago, several of the anti-Lincoln newspaper offices were mobbed, and compelled to come out for war. Now some of these same papers do not hesitate day after day to utter their real sentiments with force, and we are obliged to infer with acceptability to many persons at the North, for their whole Southern circulation and patronage are cut off. The Journal of Commerce is one of the best examples of this. In a late issue it cites from Lincoln's Inaugural the following passage:—

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to the terms of intercourse are again upon you."

The truth of this cannot be questioned. Yet Lincoln and his advisers and party ignore the fact of Lincoln's having uttered such a sentiment. The Journal recalls it to their minds, though it admits but little hope of seeing it acted on as long as it is obstinately determined to have a union of the whole 34 States. It argues wisely, that there is now no such union, and that there never will be if a war is prosecuted to make separation permanent and full of hate. The Journal might have gone further and said that there never will be such a union again, with or without war. The time is past for that.

The N. Y. Daily News is another of these plain speaking papers. It affirms that "every day renders it more unquestionable that an immense reaction has taken place, within the last few weeks, in favor of peace." It speaks of "*the panic created by the affair at Big Bethel*," as "showing with what anxiety and dread they look forward to the developments of each day." It says the industrial classes, the merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics, "have become fearfully aware that impoverishment and national ruin are staring them in the face." It "has no hesitation in saying, that, if a mass meeting could be convened in New York to-morrow, of all who are really in favor of immediate peace, even at the cost of the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States, it would outnumber the monster union manifestation of seven weeks ago, and be characterized by an earnestness and sincerity that were wanting on that occasion."

This is plain language; and the News winds up with the following:—

"Such earnest advocates of brute forces as the Philadelphia North American are compelled to admit that, although "we have been for a month and a half preparing for war with an energy never known before, we are still in no condition to prosecute hostilities as required by the nature of the occasion." The Herald, the Times, and the Tribune have found that the unconstitutional army is either insufficient in numbers, badly officered, or the Confederate force in Virginia too powerful to cope with; and they give a gloomy picture of the prospect before us. The North have 100,000 troops already in the field; and 200,000 more are believed to be indispensable for the accomplishment of the objects laid down by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April. The expenses of Government are over $20,000,000 a month, and in three weeks they will be doubled. A national debt of several hundred millions, in face of an impoverished country, and a credit so impaired that money can only be obtained at the most ruinous sacrifices, is inevitable. Martial law has been unconstitutionally proclaimed in many places; the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been arbitrarily and tyrannically suspended; and there are strong probabilities of dangerous foreign complications. The Constitution has become a by-word, security of life and property are gone, and the task of "restoring the unity of the Republic has become nearly hopeless."

ANDY JOHNSON.—The Tennessee papers say that the grandfather of this traitor to his State was a tory in the Revolution. Did anybody ever hear that he had a grandfather?

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.—The N. Y. Tribune gives a long account of the march of the officers and crew of this captured privateer, 13 in number, up Broadway to the Tombs. They were hand-cuffed in pairs, and of course drew a crowd, as they were marched "straight to their doom," so the Tribune says. They were to be immediately presented for trial; and we infer, from the blood-thirsty spirit of the Tribune, that Lincoln had already ordered them to be hanged as "pirates." If so, we may hear soon of scaffolds for 26 yankees.

LINCOLN'S GENERALS AND COLONELS.—These are a nice set, as was shown by an account of some of them which we published last week. It is said that some of the army officers are very sore about such appointments, and that some of them may resign; while the boys who have just graduated at West Point are laughing over their blunders. A Washington letter to the Springfield Republican says,—

"I overheard a newly elected colonel crying out to one of the companies under his charge, "Where in thunder are you going? Go back to where you were—right back of the other company." There was a quiet smile resting on many a face among the spectators present."

YANKEE TEACHERS.—A Norfolk letter says, that the last yankee teacher, Miss Herbert, has left that place for the North.

NO MORE PASSPORTS TO THE NORTH.—The following General order appears in the Richmond papers:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.

On and after the 30th inst., no person whatsoever, with or without passport, except from the War Department, will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac, with intention to pass thence or thereafter into the United States, or the lines of the enemy.

By order of Brig. Gen. BEAUREGARD,
THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. Adj't Gen'l.

FORCES IN VIRGINIA.—The Northern papers enumerate a grand total of 180,000 Confederate troops in Virginia. That will do.

Official Vote of Tennessee.—NASHVILLE, June 24.—The official vote of Tennessee gives a majority for separation of 61,175. The vote was the largest ever polled.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—The Wilmington Journal states that the Wilmington & Manchester railroad charges $3 per ton for conveying coal from Wilmington to Florence, (107 miles we believe.) The Charleston coal dealer who was here is satisfied with the rates of transportation from Deep river to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville to Wilmington; but the rates from Wilmington to Charleston are said to amount to a prohibition.

The rate from Atlanta, Georgia, to Charleston, (308 miles,) is $4, and from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Charleston (446 miles,) $6.

A HARD CASE.—The Wilmington Journal is that. It again misrepresents the composition of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. Just after battle of Bethel it published a list of eight companies which it said were in the regiment, with two blank lines representing two Fayetteville companies. Of its eight enumerated companies the Journal had but four correct, its other four never having been at Yorktown or Bethel. Anxious to set the Journal right and do justice to the real heroes of that battle, we published a correct list of the ten companies. This, the Journal thought proper not to publish, leaving its readers still under the mistake into which it had led them. But on Wednesday last it copied another incorrect list, which substitutes the Randlesburg Rifles, which is not in the regiment at all, for the Fayetteville Independent Company, which is in it, and incorrectly classifies nearly every company.

All this is queer. What does it mean?

Company F, 3d Regiment of State Troops, Capt. W. M. Parsley, 85 in all, left Wilmington on Saturday for Garysbury.

At New York, on the 25th, 700 bales of cotton were sold at 14½ to 14¾.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Reported Battle Near Alexandria.—ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—There is good authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here announcing a fight between the Black Horse Guards and the Alexandria Riflemen and a Federal force, the character and number of which is not stated. The letters say that it resulted in the killing of thirteen, wounding of twenty, and the capture of three of the Federal troops.

These letters are represented as having come from members of the Alexandria Riflemen to their parents in this city, but, outside of these reports, there is not to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them. Military men are entirely ignorant of any such occurrence, but they are generally credited by Secession citizens here.

From Yorktown.—A forward movement of troops is reported. The Petersburg Express learns that 2000 had been ordered to move at an early hour on Thursday last, producing quite an excitement. But a letter of that day to the Richmond Examiner, from Yorktown, states that it was an order for two detachments of howitzers and Louisianains, one to relieve a party which had been out several days, and the other to take post at the junction of the Hampton and Warwick roads, to which it is said the yankees mean to advance for an attack on Yorktown. The letter says there is but little sickness, taking everything into consideration. Weather exceedingly warm.

Gosport Navy Yard.—Having succeeded in raising several of the war vessels sunk by Lincoln at Norfolk, the diving-bells are now employed in raising sunken cannon and small arms. A heavy piece of brass ordnance has been raised, with sabres and boarding pistols enough to equip a legion. It is thought that a million of dollars worth, exclusive of the ships, will be recovered. The sloop-of-war Germantown will be ready for service in three months.

OLD POINT, June 25.—Adolph Vincennes, of Duryea's regiment, died here yesterday, of a Bethel wound.

The depredations committed by our troops at Hampton and Newport News (although the perpetrators were severely punished when discovered) have discouraged the Union men and terribly exasperated the Secessionists.

The ordnance department has preferred charges against Gen. Butler for a violation of the army regulations, in allowing Sawyer to conduct experiments. The mercury stands at 101 degrees.

At Fortress Monroe it is admitted that one was killed and seven wounded of the yankees in the skirmish at Mr. Gresham's. And that the steamer Quaker City had a man killed and several wounded in an encounter with a company of Virginia dragoons at Lynnhaven bay. No one hurt on our side.

Federal outrages at Fortress Monroe.—It was but a few days ago that the National Intelligencer spoke in glowing terms of the proclamation of Gen. McDowell, advising the Federal troops to respect private property. Incidentally, the Intelligencer spoke in terms of guarded approval of the conduct of the troops thus far. We clip the following extract from the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Tribune as an evidence of the atrocious manner in which the troops really do behave:

"The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently *on the persons also*, of Virginians, conceived to be Secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels, *not all privates*, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy. *The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush.* A wound has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession."

Movements of Armies.—The Baltimore and Washington papers of the 27th abound with statements in regard to the march of great bodies of troops on both sides. Gov. Wise is said to have gone to Lewisburg, with 4000 men, to repel a reported invasion up the Great Kanawha. From 5 to 8000 men were at Martinsburg and its vicinity. Gen. Johnston is fortifying Winchester, with 10,000 men. A collision with Gen. Patterson is expected very soon. The pickets frequently fire upon each other.

Arrest of Marshal Kane.—John P. Kane, late Police Marshal of Baltimore, was arrested at the Relay House, 8 miles from Baltimore, on the night of the 27th, and carried back to Fort McHenry. He was on his way to Virginia, when a detachment of 1100 yankees was sent to arrest him. It is said that he is universally popular in Baltimore, and his arrest will help the Southern cause.

Gen. Banks has kindly appointed a marshal for the city, in the person of John R. Kenly.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Letters per steamer Africa say that large numbers of privateers are fitting out for the Confederate service, and some have already left.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The degree of LL.D. having been conferred on the President by Columbia College, New York, Dr. Lieber has come hither to present the diploma.

That the President's message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government, no one at all acquainted with the views of the administration believes. On the contrary, it will doubtless be found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained, in consonance with the inaugural address; and on this, as on all other subjects, the administration is "one, undivided, and undivisible."

ST. LOUIS, June 25th.—A fight is reported to have occurred at Camp Cole, between the Unionists under Col. Cook and the Missourians. Twenty-three Unionists were killed.

There were 1000 Federalists at Booneville.

Arkansas troops are coming to the assistance of Missouri.

St. Louis.—A gentleman from St. Louis informs the Memphis Appeal that there was a perfect reign of terror in St. Louis—business being almost entirely suspended, and at least 75,000 people having left the city. Many outrages upon property are perpetrated and personal indignities suffered.

MARYLAND.—In the Legislature, the majority of the committee, to whom were referred the message of the Governor, in answer to the call of the Senate for a statement of facts which induced him to reclaim the arms of the military companies, and deposit them in Fort McHenry, made a report, declaring the acts of the Governor palpable usurpations of authority, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to make a direct issue with him on the subject. They also submitted a resolution that the Governor ought to return these arms to the companies. There was a minority report. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 12 yeas, 6 nays.

Maryland will be all right.

Reaction in Philadelphia.—PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Everything here looks bad. The streets begin to look somewhat deserted. There have been from 15,000 to 16,000 men already gone from the city. The Democrats at least 75 or 80 per cent of the number. If they had not gone to the rescue of the Government, Lincoln would have been chased out of Washington at the points of Southern bayonets long ago. The Wide-Awakes, those who flourished around the streets with equipments and torches, and were going to swim in Southern blood, have joined the "Home Guard!" *There is a reaction commencing here in favor of peace.* Whether it will amount to anything, Heaven only knows, but I sincerely hope that it will.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There is a sentiment pervading here among Northern visitors, which tends strongly towards a compromise. But all is vague. Still it is the feeling, and one which I believe, from common rumor, President Lincoln himself cherishes. A confirmation, in part, of it is found in the course of Gen. Scott, who while he is carefully guarding every point, is not disposed to strike a blow till Congress meets.

Democratic Editors' Convention.—The New York Tribune of the 21st says:—

"The Democratic editors of this State are summoned to meet in this city on Thursday of next week. We believe this call is dictated by party magnates who have entered into a secret understanding with emissaries from the rebel chief to crowd the government into a discreditable peace, and that the co-operation of the country press is needed to give effect to the arrangement. How docile the subjects may prove we shall see hereafter."

Alarm at Washington.—We infer from the Northern telegrams that old Scott was very much alarmed by the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. He had sent large forces from Washington to co-operate with Patterson against that place, but recalled them as soon as he heard of the evacuation. On the 17th of June, these troops made a forced march of 33 miles, on their return to Washington. The celerity of the march indicates the uneasiness of the authorities, to whose assistance the forces were going.

If so small a matter as Johnston's *retreat* sends terror through the Capitol, we fear old Scott's nerves are not in a condition to stand heavy cannonading.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Memphis Appeal of the 25th.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Maj. Gen. Pillow has received, from an official source, and in such a manner as makes it perfectly reliable, information that a bearer of despatches has arrived from the Confederate Ministers in Europe, with advices that England and France have determined to protect their commerce on the western continent, and that, to ensure its safety, each of the Governments have ordered twenty additional ships from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the Southern waters.

Another important point of information is, that negotiations for a loan had so far progressed as to have secured propositions from different parties and powers, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, upon the security offered by the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities, through the confidence of the Southern people in their government.

The same dispatches also conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by the great European Powers; that the blockake of the Southern ports can be only of short duration, and that the season when our great staples are prepared for market will see us in free commercial intercourse with all the world, with the single exception of our persecutors at the North.

We make these statements with the utmost confidence in their truthfulness—the intelligence having reached the commanding General at this point by express messenger from the bearer of European dispatches, who passed to Richmond on Saturday night.

More Stealing in Pennsylvania.—The Greensburg (Penn.) Democrat, a warm supporter of Old Abe's war, has the following:

"We are informed that in the matter of army supplies, the most deliberate and wholesale swindling is practiced. Sixteen cents per pound is paid for beef; $17 a-piece for old muskets that were sold by the State a few years ago for about 25 cents each. The blankets furnished are only half blankets, and of the worst possible material, and the mess pork cannot be eaten. Robbery and plunder is the order of the day with those in power, and we advise them to make all they can as soon as possible. This war fever will not always cover up your peculations, and you shall be held to a strict accountability for your wrong doings. Steal while you may, for it is your last chance. We have heard it stated that Gov. Curtin is interested in the contracts for furnishing supplies. Can anybody tell us certainly if this is so?"

We know nothing of Curtin save what we have gleaned from the Pennsylvania papers. With but few exceptions, they represent the present Governor of that State as one of the most notorious scamps now outside of a State prison. We have heard, however, and from very reliable sources, that Simon Cameron, (a fellow-citizen of Curtin's, and the present Secretary of War,) will realize from this war at least $4,000,000. It is said that every son, nephew and cousin Cameron has, are or have been, interested in the contracts for furnishing supplies.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Defences of Richmond.—A recent issue of the New Haven Register says:

It appears, upon reliable authority, that the defences of Richmond are very complete, and have been in course of construction for many months. The easiest approach to the city is by the York river, although it is on James river; but the latter stream is narrow and tortuous a little below, and difficult of navigation. The York river, on the contrary, is a deep, broad stream. On this side, then, fifteen or sixteen heavy batteries, mounted with rifled cannon and Columbiads have been erected at intervals down its banks. They are said to be in perfect order, and the guns well manned by disciplined artillerists. Jefferson Davis has recently inspected them, and pronounced them perfectly satisfactory. The defences at Manassas he considers sufficient to protect Richmond on that side.

Interest on State Debt.—The Convention, yesterday, after two days' discussson, decided, by a large vote, not to pay interest on the State bonds held in the Northern States. The question was a nice one, and admitted of a great deal of argument on both sides. The decision was inevitable. The fact that the money was to go into the hands of the enemy was fatal to any considerations that could be urged on the other side. Some of our own citizens, who had unluckily funds at the North, which they got converted into State bonds, in the hope of saving them, may be temporary sufferers. But individual loss is nothing. We must all make up our minds to endure any and all things to defeat the common enemy.

Richmond Whig.

The Thirteenth of June.—A patriotic and intelligent correspondent calls attention to the remarkable fact that the day recently set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer, was the natal day of Gen. Scott, he having been born on the 13th of June, 1785. He asks if it was so ordered by design that the national observance alluded to should take place on that day, or was it accidental? It was entirely accidental and therefore what he terms "Providential." In that case, he suggests that it is "ominous for Gen. Scott, and his party." The fact, if he has been reminded of it, no doubt startled the commander of Lincoln's myrmidons, and caused the pay for which he has sold his mother Virginia, to burn his hands, as did the thirty pieces those of Judas Iscariot.

Richmond Dispatch.

Its Object.—The despatch sent over the wires after the battle at Bethel, that "Gen. Butler had captured Great Bethel, taken one thousand prisoners," etc., now turns out to be a despatch manufactured at Washington for the purpose of deceiving foreign powers. A steamer sailed from Boston for Europe soon after the despatch reached that city with the false news.

A Company of Captains.—There are so many people wanting to be Captain or Lieutenant of a Company ere they can consent to go into the tented field, that we propose to raise a Company of Captains. We think several Regiments can be organized in this State. No regard will be paid to qualification; we don't care a straw if they are ignorant of the first word of command, so that they are "nice" young men or broken down politicians. Nor will we stand on their political antecedents, ere we commission them. Whigs, democrats, those who held out for the Union and those who did not, shall all be treated alike, according to competency and not political favoriteism. Go to Raleigh for political reward in military office.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Struck by Lightning.—We learn that on last Tuesday forenoon about ten o'clock a barn belonging to Lieut. Boudinot, at his plantation on the other side of Brunswick River, some two or three miles from town, was struck by lightning and set fire to, and the fire was communicated to another barn. In one of the barns there was some sixteen hundred bushels of rice, and in the other some corn, bacon, etc. The loss of property must have been between two and three thousand dollars.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

State Troops.—The State regiments to be raised under the ten regiment bill of the Legislature, seem to fill up very slowly. Col. Tew's regiment is said to be the only one full. Col. Fisher's regiment is nearly completed. Col. McRae's is half full, and there are several companies each in the regiments to be commanded by Cols. Stokes, Meares, and Anderson.

Our Volunteers.—We have been struck with the fact, that the North Carolina Volunteers have in the main made most capital selections for their company officers, and so far, the selection of field officers has been admirable. In no instance, we believe, have the company officers elected a man Colonel of a Regiment, who had not received a military education or who was not qualified by experience for the post.—*Ral. Standard.*

Fifth Regiment.—We learn that the following officers have been elected for this regiment: Wm. E. Cannady, of Granville, Colonel; Capt. Ihrie, of the Chatham Guards, Lieutenant Colonel; ——, Major; and Lieut. Manning, Adjutant. John Taylor, Esq., has been elected Captain of the Chatham Guards, vice Capt. Ihrie, promoted. Lieut. Col. Lee, of the First Regiment, was elected Colonel of this, but declined.

Fourth Regiment.—We have heard it stated that Lieut. Seaton Gales, of the Raleigh Rifles, has been appointed Adjutant, and Sergt. R. C. Badger, of the same company, Commissary of the Regiment. Two better appointments could scarcely have been made.—*Ral. Standard.*

Company B., Third Regiment of State Troops, arrived here night before last from Kenansville, Duplin county.

The Company is under the command of Captain S. D. Thruston. The Lieutenants are—1st Lieut., John B. Brown, 2d Lieuts., Thos. Cowan, Jr., and George Ward.— *Wilmington Journal.*

Arrival of Troops.—Three companies of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers arrived at this place on Wednesday evening last. They were welcomed to the soil of Virginia and the hospitalities of our citizens by Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson, at the instance of the Mayor. The companies went into camp a short distance above this place. On Thursday two more companies arrived and went into camp. This Regiment is composed of ten companies of as fine looking soldiers as it has been our privilege of greeting during the existing troubles.

Among the officers in command, we were truly gratified to find our esteemed friend General J. M. Leach, of Lexington, N. C. A more brave and gallant gentleman than he cannot be found in volunteer ranks. When he *runs in battle*, it will be at the head of his *corps* with a smart sprinkle of Yankees a "*leetle ahead*" *of him.*

Danville (Va.) Register of 27th.

Capture of a Lincoln Schooner.—NEWBERN, N. C., June 25, 1861.—The schooner Transit, off Hatteras, was captured the other day by the steamer Winslow, Captain Cropan. The Transit was on her return from the business she has been engaged in, of sending provisions &c., to Key West. The Transit is of New London, Connecticut. She was brought into this port this morning—estimated value $10,000. Three of her crew desire to be transferred to the Winslow, and, as they are not Yankees, they will probably be gratified. The other four—the captain, mate, and two others of the crew—will be disposed of as prisoners of war should be.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

Deserves a Premium.—An incident, too good to be lost, lately occurred at a school, not a thousand miles from Charleston. One of the little Misses, belonging to the Geography Class, was asked the question: "What binds the United States on the South?" Disdaining the answer laid down in the book, the little girl, true to her patriotic impulses, replied, with infinite *naivete*, "The *Confederate States of America.*" We need not add that the answer was satisfactory. That little girl we think, deserves a premium.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Sable Indignation.—A gentleman, who resides up town, informs us that, a few mornings ago, he happened to hear the following colloquy:

A veteran vegetable vender, of the African race, who has traversed the streets of Charleston with his wagon daily for several years, selling his garden supplies, and whose monotonous cry of green peas, Irish potatoes, "water millions," etc., etc., is well known, especially on the Neck, was hailed by an old negress, who inquired if he had any Northern cabbage. "Northern cabbage?" replied the dealer, "Northern cabbage?" "Say, gal, who do you b'longs to? Tink dis ere chile is giwne to taminate his wagon with Northern cabbage?" And, without waiting to allow the woman to make some other purchases, he drove furiously off, in the most indignant manner.

Charleston Mercury.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Provisions of all kinds in demand. Bacon selling from wagons to-day at 18 cents.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Greensborough Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

Greensborough is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war and the sea-coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance.

Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed, and vigilantly protected from all harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES, President.

Greensboro', N. C., June 19, 1861. 35-6w

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Wax Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties. The School was never as worthy of patronage as now.

For a circular address,

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew.

July 1. 35-*6tpd

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this School will be commenced on Monday the 22d of July, 1861.

RATES OF TUITION:

Beginners per session of 5 months,	$8
Advanced English branches and Arithmetic,	12
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	15

This is a mixed school, and is kept in a good neighborhood, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond county. The location is in the border of the sand-hill country, and very healthy. Twenty boarders can be accommodated in the neighborhood in good families, at reasonable prices.

Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance till the close of the sessions, and no deduction will be made for lost time, except for protracted sickness.

June 28. 1t-pd

Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

☞ The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29, 1861.

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
JUNE 29, 1861.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the 1st day of July next.

[1t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against Capt. Peter Mallett will call at Dr. K. A. Black's office for settlement immediately.

RECRUITS WANTED!
Come One! Come All!! Come Quick!!!

I WILL remain in Fayetteville recruiting for the 3d Regiment State Troops ten days, and will be pleased to have calls from men who are healthy, able, willing, and expect to fight for their homes, their firesides, their families and their sweethearts.

EDW'D SPEARMAN, 1st Lieut.

July 1, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1861:—

Milley Autery.
L Blackvill, John Byrne, Delia Britt, N Betha 3, Alpheus Byron.
Stephen Clifton, J W Cameron, Miss Betty Covington.
M Q Dethorigh.
Sarah Ferrand, John S Fulton, P C Ferrell.
Mrs M Gordon. Allice Heathcock.
Nathan Jones, Miss Charity Johnson.
Lannierich, Geo R Lee, Dan'l Lecarry.
J Moses, Mrs M C McQueen 2.
John Paul, Mary Pourch.
N B Reid, Miss M J Richardson, John Roland, M ss Sarah Roberts, Richard Roberts 2.
Mrs Christian Shaw, Argent Shirly.
Jos A Tumbun, Martha Tellington.
Soffie Watson. Mrs Mary A Young.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

ICE! ICE!!

POSITIVELY NO ICE will be delivered without tickets, and NO tickets without CASH. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

Ice House open at 6 o'clock and close at 7½ every morning; and Saturday evenings at 5½ o'clock and close at 7. D. ANDERSON.

TICKETS for sale at my Store.

June 21. 33-12w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE our bills made out and will be very much obliged if those indebted to us will settle the same as early as possible. We hope this notice will be sufficient. PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-18t

TO THOSE WHO OWE ME.

I HAVE a very large number of notes and accounts, and some of long standing; and I now am in want of MONEY, and hope those whom I have so long favored, will call and pay me. Those who have open accounts will pay them if possible; if not, close them by note, as I am anxious to close them up early. By attending to this notice you will greatly oblige

ALEX. JOHNSON, JR.

June 27, 1861. 34-2w

Bank of Fayetteville,
JUNE 26, 1861.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

June 26. 34-2t

Expected next week,
A large assortment of
Military Goods, Colt's Pistols, Cartridges, &c.,
At O. S. BALDWIN'S,
38 Market street,
law2w Wilmington, N. C.

FURTHER SUPPLIES, June 20.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS, complete, two vols. in one. $1 50, or 1 65 by mail —*cash only.*

THE VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK; 60 cents, or 65 by mail—*cash only.*

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Eclectic Magazine for June.

June 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

**A

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been favored by the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court with the following decision of the Chief Justice, assisted by his Associates, which as it concerns the public service, we give entire. It is marked with the usual ability and clearness of his Honor, and the result will certainly be hailed with satisfaction by all the friends of the service:

IN THE MATTER OF HAMILTON C. GRAHAM—HABEAS CORPUS.

A soldier who is under arrest and in confinement for a violation of orders, cannot procure his discharge by means of a writ of *habeas corpus* on the allegation that he was an infant at the time of enlistment. Nor can he or his guardian raise that question before civil authorities, while he is in custody and amenable for trial before a military tribunal.

Whether a minor of the age of twenty years who has enlisted under the provisions of the act entitled an "act to raise 10,000 State troops" and has taken and subscribed the oath prescribed for enlistment, is entitled to his discharge on the ground of his non-age and that he enlisted without the consent of his guardian—*Quere?*

A *habeas corpus* was returned before his Honor the Chief Justice, who called to his assistance the other two Judges of the Supreme Court. The application was on the petition of Hamilton C. Graham and his guardian E. G. Haywood.

The petitioners alleged that the said H. C. Graham, in May 1861, was enlisted as a private soldier by Major Stephen D. Ramseur into the company called the Ellis Light Infantry; that he was then an orphan without father or mother and but twenty years old, and that such enlistment was made without the consent of his said guardian, and that the said orphan had an estate in the hands of his guardian which was sufficient to support him without resorting to such service, and that the said H. C. Graham was detained by the said S. D. Ramseur against his will at the encampment of the said military company near the City of Raleigh.

The prayer is that the said H. C. Graham should be brought before his Honor the Chief Justice by the said S. D. Ramseur with the cause of his detention.

Major Ramseur brought forward the body of the said H. C. Graham and made return as the cause of his detention, that the said Graham had enlisted for war into the company of artillery under his command, and had taken and subscribed an oath, (set forth as part of the return,) and on the 15th of the then current month was placed by him as the commanding officer, in the guard house for a violation of orders, and was then in such custody and awaiting a trial by a court martial for said offence.

The matter was argued by E. G. Haywood for the petitioners and the Attorney General for Major Ramseur.

PEARSON, C. J. Upon the return of the writ, I requested Judges Battle and Manly to assist me, and after hearing arguments on both sides and giving to the subject full consideration, they concur with me in the opinion that the petitioner, Graham, is not entitled to his discharge.

It is admitted that Graham voluntarily enlisted as a private soldier on the 24th of May last, and the oath was taken and subscribed by him according to the forms required by law. The application is put on the ground that he was at the time under the age of twenty-one years, to-wit, of the age of twenty, and enlisted without the consent of his guardian.

The return meets the aplication, *in limine*, by the fact that on the 15th instant, "Graham, by the order of the commanding officer was put in the guard house for positive violation of orders, to await his trial before a court martial, where he has remained until brought here in obedience to the writ."

To meet this preliminary objection, two positions were relied on:

1st. The statute gives authority to raise by enlistment, ten thousand "*men;*" Graham was not a man, being under the age of twenty one years; consequently, the recruiting officer had no power to make a contract of enlistment with him, and the contract is void and of no effect.

If the agent acting for one of the parties, exceeds his power, the consequence contended for would follow; for instance, if a woman was enlisted; but I do not adopt this very restricted construction of the statute. The word "*men*" must be understood in reference to the purpose for which it is used, and obviously the purpose was, not to indicate the sort of persons, but to fix the number in the sense of "ten thousand *soldiers* or troops." So I think there was no defect of power on the part of the recruiting officer and the contract cannot be treated as a nullity.

2d. By a general rule of law, contracts made with one under the age of twenty-one years, may be avoided by him; the exceptions are contracts for necessaries—of marriage and apprenticeship, on the ground of benefit to the infant, and there is no special benefit to an infant, arising out of a contract to enlist as a soldier, to authorize the court to take it out of the general rule and make it an exception in the absence of some legislative provisions such as are to be met with in the acts of Congress of the United States.

This position may be admitted for the sake of the argument, and it does not meet the objection: for the contract not being void, but merely voidable, had the legal effect of establishing the relation of officer and soldier, which existed at the time Graham was guilty of disobedience of orders, consequently his act was unlawful and his arrest and imprisonment lawful, and he cannot avoid the consequences by going behind his act and be allowed to impeach the validity of his enlistment until he has been discharged by the court martial. This is clear; otherwise there would be no difference between a void and a voidable contract; whereas the latter has legal effect, and continues until it is avoided, and in this instance the contract had the legal effect of putting Graham in the condition of a private soldier and making him amenable as such to military law, and that having attached to him, he must be discharged by it before he can be allowed to raise the question before the civil authorities as to his further detention being unlawful. If such were not the law, all order and discipline in the army would be subverted. Would it be tolerated that one should insinuate himself into the condition of a soldier, and when by the disobedience of orders or other violation of duty, the safety of the whole army has been endangered, evade the military jurisdiction by being heard to impeach the validity of his enlistment?

For these reasons, neither the petitioner Graham, nor the other petitioner, his guardian, can be allowed to raise the question, whether the contract of enlistment can be avoided by him. I do not therefore feel at liberty to enter into the subject, or intimate any opinion in respect to it.

It is considered by me that the petitioner Hamilton C. Graham be remanded and put in possession of Major Stephen D. Ramseur, and that the latter recover his costs of the petitioners to be taxed by the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

Supreme Court.—By Pearson, C. J. In Sanderlin v. Riddick, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In Collins v. Creecy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. In Cooper v. Cherry, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the decision of the Superior Court.

By Battle, J. In Norman v. Dunbar, from Tyrrell, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In State *ex rel.* Willey v. Eure, from Gates, affirming the judgment. In Burn v. Nichols, from Bertie, in Equity, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Manly, J. In Shaw v. Burfoot, from Currituck, dismissing the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, from Currituck, declaring there is error in the decision below. In Floyd v. Gilliam, in Equity, from Bertie; the injunction should be continued and an account ordered.—*Standard.*

The Good News from Cherokee.—We have patiently waited for a correct account of the military proceedings of Cherokee, and with heartfelt pleasure we now announce that Capt. Geo. W. Hayes, with whom to will is to accomplish, has a Cavalry Company numbering some 100. This has been accomplished by the unconquerable determination of Capt. Hayes. He came home from the adjournment of the Legislature, and by attending the company musters of all the companies in the county, speaking almost every day and almost entirely neglecting his own private business, now has a fine, large company at the service of the State. All honor to Geo. W. Hayes.

Capt. Francis also has a company of infantry ready to march at an hour's notice. We learn that there are over a hundred volunteers in Cherokee who are not yet organized. They too will soon be ready for service and then we can exultingly say that Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, though small and insignificant in the eyes of many, have turned out nearly 1000 men in defence of the righteous cause in which the South is engaged.

Western Carolinian.

SOME OF THEIR LEADERS.

The ruffian hordes gathered from the bar-rooms and gutters of the North, and about to be precipitated upon our homes and firesides, are very appropriately officered. No other civilized country in the world would admit into its armies as Generals and Colonels such characters as those we name below. The fact shows to what an extent the North is demoralized and how little honor, character and decency is prized by the people who have elected a vulgar ignoramus as their Chief Magistrate. The following are some of the Northern captains, and there are plenty more like them:

General B. F. Butler.—This is the politician who was detected in a dishonest trick at the Charleston Democratic Convention. When charged by young Smith, of California, with falsehood and villainy, the poltroon turned pale, trembled with fear, and was mute. It is reported that he was disgracefully intoxicated most of the time he commanded in Baltimore. If he has any military knowledge, he must have picked it up while training the Massachusetts militia in former years. The New York papers denounce him as a humbug and demand his recall.

General Daniel E. Sickles.—The chivalrous general who winked at the disgrace of his wife and his own dishonor, until *after* they became the town talk. A pot-house politician, supported for years by a notorious New York female, and mixed up, more or less, in numerous disreputable transactions.

Major William Mulligan—Familiarly known as "Billy Mulligan." A noted cut throat and gambler. Expelled from California by the Vigilance Committee. Sentenced eight months ago to Sing Sing, for attempting to murder a New York policeman. After serving five months of his time he was pardoned out.

Col. W. A. Bartlett—Commander of the New York Naval Brigade—and ex-Lieutenant of the United States Navy. He is the man who sold his daughter to the Cuban negro, Senor Oveido, and got up that piece of shameless, brazen vulgarity known as the "Diamond Wedding." His colored son-in law presented him with a house in Fourteenth-street, upon the rent of which he has latterly managed to live.

Colonel Billy Wilson.—An ex-Alderman from the Sixth Ward of New York; a liquor retailer and tap room politician; uneducated, brutal and vulgar, like his associates. He carries on his shoulders a red, pimply, bloated face. He commands a regiment of pickpockets, burglars and hen-roost thieves.

Colonel Ned Buntline.—Ned's real name is E. Z. C. Judson. He was sufficiently notorious, several years ago, as the editor of an obscene publication in New York, and has contributed a number of flash novels to the press. His forte seems to be "bigamy." Numerous females, some of them evidently virtuous women, throughout the North, claim him for their legal spouse. He has offered a regiment to Lincoln.

Major Ben. Perley Poore.—A Washington newspaper correspondent. He lived in Athens, Ga., several years ago, and was obliged to leave for giving a negro ball in which he mingled freely with the negroes. At the time of his departure he was Treasurer of the Athens Lyceum, and carried off the funds of the Society with him, besides other sums borrowed from the citizens.

Lieutenant Pendergrast, of the 71st New York Regiment.—The gallant Lieutenant is, when at home, a "nigger minstrel," and plays on the banjo at a Broadway Concert Saloon. His smutted face and wooly wig have been the admiration of many a Bowery rough and country gawky in times gone by.

Brigadier General Pierce.—The origin of this Massachusetts military genius is involved in obscurity. He suddenly burst upon the affrighted visions of the Virginians at Hampton a few days ago, and already his soldiers accuse him of cowardice and utter incompetency, and ask that he may be sent back to Boston.—*Chas. Courier.*

A Model Pennsylvania Regiment.—The Baltimore Exchange furnishes the following spicy news:

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Col. Wm. F. Small's regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, of Philadelphia, arrived at the depot, and marched to the Camden station, where they took the cars for Washington. The departure is most graphically described in the papers of that city. The men for the most part were drunk, and refused to obey orders. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, the time of their departure, a continued riot prevailed. The Ledger, referring to the conduct of the regiment at 10 o'clock in the morning, says:

"By this time a large portion of the soldiers had applied themselves industriously to their canteens, and the result was a scene alike disgraceful to the men and those who had furnished the liquor. Most of the officers seemed to have lost all control of their men, and allowed themselves to be treated with indignity. Sergeants who attempted to interfere with the antics of drunken men, were unceremoniously slapped in the face, and finally the soldiers got fighting among themselves. Revolvers were drawn and bayonets used against the breasts of soldiers. One soldier had a bayonet thrust into his stomach, and but for the interference of bystanders, a dangerous wound would have been inflicted."

The scene at the depot is thus described:—"There were several exciting scenes previous to the departure of the train, in consequence of some of the men refusing to obey their officers. In one case several soldiers not only refused to obey, but used threatening language to the officers, and the difficulty was not settled until the officers drew their swords and began to strike the men over the head with the backs of the weapons. The train left the depot about seven o'clock, the men cheering, and some of them firing off their pieces."

We want soap, glue, candle, and various other Factories. Gentlemen of means have it in their power to render very important public services by giving their attention, time and energy to subjects like these. We have cut loose from the North, now, declaring our determination to do our own work; and all these, and many other branches of business have been so much neglected that it will cost us some trouble to get ready to supply our own wants. We can do it, however, if we will; and we shall be pleased to record every worthy movement having that object in view.

Salisbury Watchman.

Something valuable to be known about shot guns as a war weapon:

ABERDEEN, MISS., May 25, 1861.

To the Editors of the Memphis Avalanche: This is something that is probably worth knowing. There are but few persons who know that a shot-gun, with a ball to fit it, the same as a rifle, with patching, will throw a ball from four to six hundred yards with as much force and accuracy as a rifle. Moulds for them are easily made. I shot a common double-barreled gun against Colt's rifle, and I won the nearest shot two hundred and fifty yards. Nearly every man has a shot gun, and by this means he has as deadly a weapon to an enemy as any that can be made. If any one doubts it, let him just try it.

Yours, most respectfully,

A. B. DANIEL.

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.

A. R. BLACK.

June 15, 1861. 31-4t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☛ BARGAINS. ☚

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!

Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1861. 8tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to $267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets, 5,077 35

Total, $272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley, Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman, T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett, A. W. Steel,
James Kyle, J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast. A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☛The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered,

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

University of North Carolina.

THE next Collegiate year will begin FRIDAY, 19th July 1861.

Two large and well arranged edifices, containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and are ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructers is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement are greater than at any former period. Catalogues and circulars, giving fuller information, transmitted on request.

The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial.

DAVID L. SWAIN, President.

June 14, 1861. 31*3t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN WANTED.

100 MEN, hale and hearty, are wanted to compose a HEAVY ARTILLERY COMPANY for the use of the Southern Confederacy, to be ready when their services are required by the Governor of the State.

Volunteers who wish to serve the State, will meet at Rome, on the east side of the Clarendon Bridge, on Saturday the 22d inst.

☛A bounty of $15 is paid to each volunteer, and the monthly pay of Officers and privates will be equal.

T. J. BULLA, Capt.
Lock's Creek Militia.

June 11. 30-4t

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS

OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:

Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.
Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.
Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.

Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.

AMOS N. HALL.

Sampson Co., June 22. 33-M&T*5tpd

WANTED

TO HIRE, a person qualified to take charge of 55 power Looms. Also a person to take charge of Spinning Frames, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. None need apply except sober and industrious persons. Address

J. M. McDONALD & SON,
Concord, N. C.

June 14. 31-3tpd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-*

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

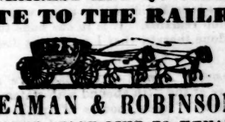
Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☛THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☛One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May 18, 1861.

A Majority of the Acting Justices being present,

IT is ordered that the Clerk of this Court give public notice that the Misdemeanor or State Docket will be taken up on Tuesday of June Term next, and on every Tuesday at each Term thereafter during the operation of the stay law. Defendants and witnesses are required to attend.

From the Minutes,

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 21, 1861. 24-6w

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 28, 1861. 79tf

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

May 22. 24-te

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.

May 22. 24-te

To the Voters of Robeson County.

I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.

JOHN T. POPE.

May 21, 1861. 24-te

Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to

announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce

ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tE

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.

Election in August next.

Lumberton, N. C., June 4. 28-tE

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER

HAS moved from his Store on Hay street to the first door South of Mrs. M. Banks, on Green street, *opposite the Shemwell House,* where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and the public generally.

May 28, 1861. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☛All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☛Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.

May 12. 24

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 66tf

HOME MANUFACTURE.

WE have received an invoice of Ladies BOOTS and GAITERS, North Carolina manufacture, which we will sell at a small advance on cost for cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

June 17th 1861. 31-tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

☛Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 90tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 83tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 61tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*f

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 20tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67tf

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 70*1y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer; a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

On motion, ordered by the Court, that the following list of lands, proposed to be sold for the taxes due thereon by the Sheriff of said county, be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively.

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
155	Alfred Leggett, adjoining	D Muslewhite	1 50
140	J E Campbell,	Buie's Creek	3 46
93	Neill McPhaul,	Raft Swamp	50
100	James A. McNeill,	" "	3 00
300	H & A McLean & J Blue,	Middle Swamp	4 88
250	Elias Wilkes,	Gum Swamp	1 25
1	—— Rogers,	Floral College	2 80
296	Duncan McNeill,	Shoe Heel	2 96
118	Hardy Gaddy,	South Line	10 50
450	John McLean,	Ash Pole	3 70
182½	Edward Wood,	S W	

(From the Minutes.)

Issued June 5, A. D. 1861.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

June 7. 29-*6w